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THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AFRICA AND WEST ASIA

Review of 1968 and Outlook for 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Washington, D.C.

FOREWORD

This is one of five regional supplements to The World Agricultural Situation: Review of 1968 and Outlook for 1969, Foreign Agricultural Economic Report 50, issued February 18, 1969. Other regional reports are being published for Western Europe, the Communist Areas, the Western Hemisphere, and the Far East and Oceania.

Not all African and West Asian countries could be included, as data on agricultural production for some were insufficient. Highlights of the agricultural year in Africa and West Asia are discussed in some detail. Data on exports and imports of agricultural products for countries other than those discussed in the text are included in the appendix tables. U.S. trade data are available for all political entities of the area and are used in appropriate sections of this report.

Robert E. Marx directed and coordinated this report. Others participating in the preparation of the report include Mary T. Chambliss, Michael E. Kurtzig, Lillian M. Loeb, Margaret B. Missiaen, Pauline G. Price, Carey B. Singleton, Jr., Snider W. Skinner, H. Charles Treakle, and Cline J. Warren. Agricultural situation reports from the U.S. Agricultural Attaches were helpful.

Glenn R. Samson

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CONTENTS

Page

SUMMARY 1

AFRICA:

Chad 3
Congo (Kinshasa) 4
Ethiopia C.A.S. 5
Ghana 6
Ivory Coast 8
Kenya CAS 9
Liberia 11
Morocco 12
Nigeria 13
Rhodesia 15
Senegal 17
South Africa, Republic of 18
Sudan CAS 20
Tanzania CAS 21
Tunisia 23
Uganda C.A.S. 25
United Arab Republic 26
Zambia 28

WEST ASIA:

Iran 30
Iraq 32
Israel 34
Jordan 36
Lebanon 37
Syria 40
Turkey 42

APPENDIX TABLES 44

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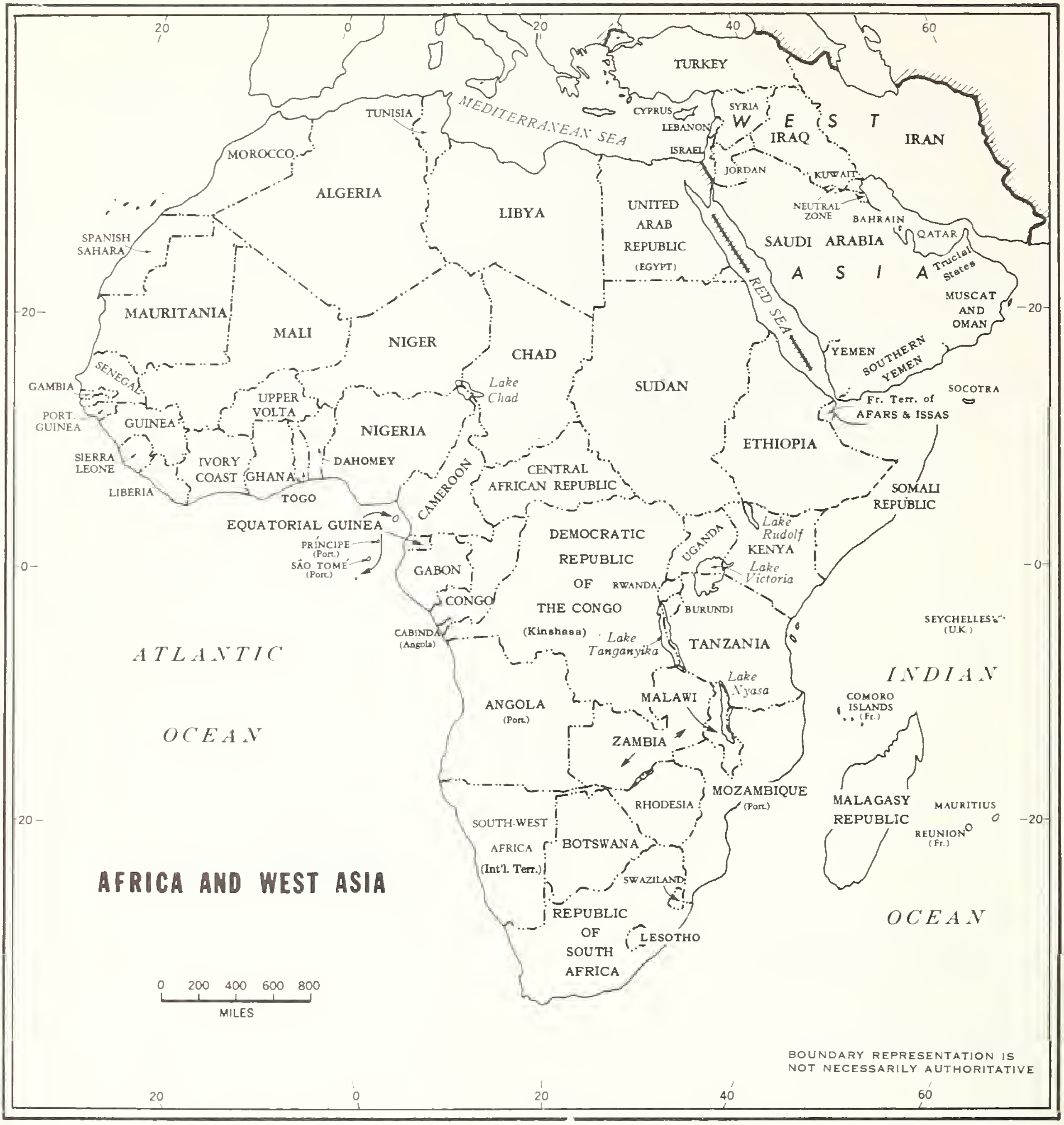

AFRICA AND WEST ASIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 5944-69(3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AFRICA AND WEST ASIA

Review of 1968 and Outlook for 1969

SUMMARY

Agricultural output in Africa for 1968 was off a little from the recordbreaking 1967 year. The index of production slipped to 126 (1957-59=100) from 127 the previous year. In food production per capita, Africa's performance in 1968 was below the 1957-59 average.

Most prominent among the causes for Africa's agricultural downturn was the sharply lower production in the Republic of South Africa. There the corn harvest in 1968 was down to about half of the giant 1967 crop, while the kaffircorn (grain sorghum) crop was down to only one-fourth of the previous year's. These crops led the drop which affected most of South Africa's farm commodities.

The current (April) estimate calls for a sharply reduced corn crop in 1969. With stocks at a relatively low level, exports during 1969 will be minimal. In fact, in early March 1969, South Africa imposed an embargo on further corn exports.

The drought in South Africa spread northward and production in Rhodesia, Zambia, and Malawi was also cut--again led by a drop in corn, a very important crop in those countries.

Another significant factor in Africa's lower output was the lower yield of cocoa beans, one of the continent's top three export crops. African cocoa bean production totaled 829,000 tons, off 15 percent from the excellent 1967 crop and the smallest harvest since 1959.[1] The reduced output was due mainly to excess rain during the latter part of the growing season. Well over half of the reduction was sustained by Ghana, where production was down 20 percent.

Reacting to both a smaller crop and a strong world demand, cocoa bean prices have strengthened. New York Spot Accra prices averaged 34.4 cents per pound in 1968 and were as high as 45 cents per pound in early 1969. They averaged 17.3 cents in 1965.

Cotton, Africa's second leading export crop, remained virtually unchanged; outturn in 1968 was only slightly less than in 1967.

Africa's leading export crop is coffee. Production was up some 3 percent in 1968. Most of the increase was in East Africa--Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Morocco was the leader among African countries enjoying larger farm output in 1968. Favorable weather brought on the largest grain crop the country has known. Wheat production jumped to 2.4 million tons and barley to 2.2 million tons, both more than double the "average" outturn of 1967. With these crops leading the way, Moroccan agriculture pushed its index of production to the 161 level, a 42 percent increase over 1967.

In West Asia, agricultural output was up moderately in 1968, despite a drop in Turkey, the region's dominant agricultural producer. The regional index of production for 1968 was up 2 points to 139, while per capita food production was down 1 index point from 104 a year earlier.

The highlight of farm performance in the area was in Iran, where production increased 8 percent. Wheat accounted for a large share of this gain. From a recordmaking 4 million tons in 1967, Iranian wheat production increased to a new record of 4.4 million tons.

In Turkey, the drop in production was due mainly to reduced rainfall and was manifested importantly in the lower wheat crop. From a record 9 million tons in 1967, Turkish wheat production fell back to 8.4 million tons in 1968. This reduction prompted a P.L. 480 agreement for 300,000 tons of U.S. wheat to help meet consumption requirements until the 1969 harvest. Other crops suffered from poorer weather and produced less than in 1967; sugarbeets, tobacco, sunflowerseed, and most deciduous fruit and grapes were some of these.

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[1] Unless stated otherwise, tons are metric and dollars are U.S.

In the early months of 1969, weather conditions have given no extremes to the agricultural production outlook for West Asia in 1969. Early indications are that Iran will have another very good year; snow cover and rainfall have raised the hopes both of cultivators and herdsmen. Turkey had spotty weather throughout the winter and spring and incurred delays in planting, damage to some of the wheat, and wavering decisions as to what crop, wheat or cotton, to grow in some areas. But with a substantial increase in area planted to the new, high-yielding varieties of Mexican wheat in the southern and southwestern areas of Turkey, wheat production should recover somewhat in 1969.

U.S. exports to Africa in 1968 were valued at around $1,245 million of which about $220 million (18 percent) were agricultural. Total exports were up from 1967's, but agricultural exports were down for the second successive year. During 1968, U.S. exports of wheat were $65 million; wheat flour, $13 million; and rice, $36 million, compared with wheat at $70 million, wheat flour at $18 million, and rice at $37 million in 1967. The largest recipients of U.S. wheat in Africa have been Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia since the P.L. 480 agreements and shipments to the UAR ceased in 1966. The Republic of South Africa annually buys more rice from the United States than any other African country; in 1968 its U.S. rice purchases amounted to $15.2 million, up from $13.6 million the year before.

U.S. exports to West Asia increased in 1968 to about $1,260 million, roughly 10 percent greater than in 1967. Tentative data place U.S. agricultural exports to the West Asian countries in 1968 at approximately $180 million; this also is up roughly 10 percent. Wheat at $30 million, wheat flour at $18 million, rice at $29 million, soybeans at $27 million were the main U.S. agricultural exports to West Asia during the year. Of these, rice exports had the biggest gain--up from $17 million in 1967. The 1967 soybean shipments totaled $21 million. Most U.S. wheat going to West Asia in 1968 went to Israel, which purchased $24 million worth. The best customer for U.S. rice in the area in 1968 was Saudi Arabia, with purchases totaling $13.5 million. Virtually all U.S. soybean shipments to West Asia went to Israel.

To feed its 32.5 million people at the accustomed level, the United Arab Republic must import 2.5 million tons of grain each year. For several years prior to the June 1967 war, the United States supplied most of the grain UAR imported--largely under P.L. 480 agreements. In 1967 and 1968 most grain imports came from USSR and Eastern Europe. The grain import needs of the UAR between the 1968 and 1969 harvests have largely been contracted from USSR and Eastern Europe, but with a substantially increased amount this year from France and other Western European countries.

Desert locust infestations which threatened serious levels in 1968, but caused little damage, continue to be of concern to the countries of North Africa and the Middle East. During the past year, concentrations of this migratory locust were reported at various locations from Morocco south through Mauritania in West Africa across to East Africa, including the Horn of Africa. In Sudan, the Horn, and East Africa, large concentrations were battled by country teams with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) assistance, principally by the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCOEA).

Across the Red Sea all the countries of West Asia reported some locust swarms which traveled with the prevailing winds as far east as India. Prompt controls in most countries and intercountry cooperation prevented damage from reaching serious levels except in isolated spots.

In late December 1968 and early January 1969 scattered swarm buildups were again reported in Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, and Chad. Also, in the countries on both sides of the Red Sea and in the Horn, mature swarms and newly hatched hoppers were reported. In the spring of 1969 a fairly large spraying effort in the Red Sea was sponsored jointly by the Saudia Arabian and U.S. Governments.

CHAD

Chad, experiencing normal weather conditions in 1968, had an average to good agricultural year. The country is self-sufficient in food production except for a few crops such as wheat and rice. Only isolated cases of food shortages are experienced.

Agricultural Production

Chad's most important commercial crop is cotton. The 1967 crop was 38,000 tons; 41,400 tons were produced in 1966. This decrease was due to a lack of rainfall and a subsequent delay in seeding. The 1968 crop is an estimated 44,000 tons.

Livestock raising is the second most important economic activity in Chad. There are an estimated 4.5 million cattle, mostly zebu type, in the country. The Government, with foreign technical assistance, has begun a livestock improvement program; a vaccination program has started; water wells are being dug; and modern cattle ranches are being established. Livestock and livestock products constitute Chad's second most important export.

Peanuts are the second most important commercial crop; they are usually grown in rotation with cotton. A peanut productivity program has been started in the east-central region. The program is based on using better seeding methods, improved varieties, better insecticides, using animal traction, and using mechanical threshers. Most of the peanut crop is consumed domestically; only small quantities are exported.

Policy

The Institute de Recherche pour le Coton et l'Fibers Textiles (IRCT), after conducting trials at its research institutes and on its experimental farms, has introduced some new, improved varieties. These are helping to increase production throughout the country. However, since there is virtually no irrigation, weather is still a major factor in determining the size of the cotton crop.

COTONFRAN, the Franco-Chadian Cotton Company, has monopoly rights for the purchase, collection, ginning, and marketing of raw cotton. The company has 500 buying centers and 22 gins throughout the country. To increase production, COTONFRAN provides seed of improved varieties, fertilizer, and insecticides, all on concessional terms. COTONFRAN also purchases cotton at a guaranteed price. This quotation is above the price Chadian cotton brings on the world market. A government agency--the Cotton Stabilization Fund--reimburses COTONFRAN for its losses. The Fund is primarily supported by the European Development Fund of the European Community.

Chadian authorities believe that their cotton could be more competitive on the world market if the production reached 120,000 hectares (297,000 acres) of cotton by 1975, if the price situation develops favorably, and if the European Community continues support until 1975. The Chadian Government hopes to increase cotton production to about 75,000 tons by 1975.

A new cotton textile mill and treatment plant was established in 1967. The complex, which cost over $7 million, includes a spinning and weaving plant, a treatment plant, a residental area, and a generating station. The complex, which is located on the Chari River, northeast of Fort Archambault, will achieve full production of 15 million meters of cloth by 1973. At that time it will employ 400 persons.

France remains Chad's major source of foreign aid. A recent aid agreement between the two was signed in October 1968 for $522,000 to cover five agricultural projects. The largest of these projects is the continuation of Chad's cotton productivity program. The second is a program of agronomic research in food crops. Others include a program for training rural agricultural workers, rural development work in the west-central areas, and the start of a center for the modernization of animal production in Fort Lamy.

A major obstacle to Chad's economic development is the lack of adequate transportation facilities, including roads. To begin to overcome this obstacle, the International Development Association agreed, in 1968, to loan Chad $4.1 million for a road maintenance program. This is a 5-year program to be carried out by the Chadian Directorate of Public Works.

Foreign Trade

Chad's usual trade deficit continued in 1967, Chad's total registered trade, which excludes trade with the other UDEAC (Union Douaniere et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale--the Central African Customs and Economic Union) members--Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Gabon, and Congo (Brazzaville)--for 1967 was $27 million in exports and $40 million in imports. In 1966, Chad exported $24 million and imported $33 million worth.

Cotton exports during 1967 were about 40,000 tons valued at $22.5 million. Most of Chad's cotton is sold to France. Although the price of cotton fell from 1966 levels, the value of cotton exports rose by 22 percent. Dressed meat and gum arabic exports were also up in 1967 over 1966. Dressed meat exports rose to $1.2 million and gum arabic to $453,000.

Civil war in Nigeria has hampered, to some extent, trade to and from Chad. In the absence of this hindrance to trade, Chad's exports of cotton probably would have been larger in both 1967 and 1968. Carryover stocks likely increased. (Mary T. Chambliss)

CONGO (KINSHASA)

The gross domestic product of Congo (Kinshasa) for 1966 is estimated at $1.8 billion, about 5 percent higher than in 1959, the year before independence. The agricultural sector contributed about 13 percent of the total GDP in 1966, a lower percentage than its preindependence share.

During 1968, the economy of the Congo probably experienced its greatest growth since independence. Two primary factors contributed: The monetary reform in June 1967 and the return of security to the country. Production increased in 1968 in most sectors of the economy and the balance-of-payments position improved substantially.

Agricultural Production

One motivation for the 1967 monetary reform was to improve the profitability of agriculture. President Joseph D. Mobutu declared 1968 as the "Year of Agriculture" for the Congo. Although it is impossible to pinpoint the exact reasons, agricultural production in 1968 improved, and shows promise of improving further in 1969. No doubt the lack of conflict within the country greatly stimulated production. Both commercial and subsistence production are thought to have increased.

However, many problems still inhibit agricultural growth. One immediate problem is the apparent need for an environment conducive to greater noncommercial agricultural production.

Another major area, one affecting all economic sectors and needing attention, is the transportation system. Interior movement of goods is often slow and sometimes impossible. For example, surplus agricultural production in 1968 is reported in the Kasai area, but there is no way to move this production to markets. Lack of trained personnel, both in the Ministry of Agriculture and in the provinces, is also a hindrance. With continued security, greater access to markets, and availability of incentive goods and agricultural inputs, a large spontaneous revival of production may occur.

The most important increases in production in 1968 occurred for cotton, palm oil, and rice. There were smaller increases in cocoa and rubber production.

Palm oil production, sharply curtailed during the disturbances of 1964 and 1965, has since increased despite the low world prices. Production in 1968 is estimated to have reached at least 175,000 tons. If the general situation continues to improve, production may reach 200,000 tons in 1969. It is unlikely production will reach preindependence levels unless replanting takes place. Exports are increasing, along with production, but the domestic market is using larger quantities of palm oil for table oil, margarine, and soap.

Cotton production increased rapidly during the past 2 years. It reached an estimated 18,000 tons in 1968 and is expected to be higher in 1969. Although this level of production is still far below preindependence levels, the Congo reportedly is nearing self-sufficiency and, in the future, may not need to import cotton. Improved security, which permitted the cotton companies to reenter cotton-growing areas, is probably the main cause of greater production as these companies provide seed, handtools, insecticides, and an assured market.

Production of rice, though still only about half of preindependence levels, is also increasing. Production is estimated to have reached at least 70,000 tons in 1968. This increasing production should cut down on the Congo's need to import rice. Production of corn also seems to be increasing, but imports are still needed.

Policy

The Congolese Government's general agricultural policy is to reach preindependence levels of production and export and then to step up larger production. However, the lack of qualified staff and financing hamper achieving this objective. Presently the Government is considering the establishment of a development lending agency to encourage growth in all economic sectors.

The Government is also attempting to reduce the level of retail food prices, primarily of basic foodstuffs. The Government has set up "Economat du Peuple," a state-owned and state-managed company. Currently there are four stores in Kinshasa and more are planned for other urban areas.

Early in 1968 the possibility of setting up marketing boards for the more important agricultural commodities was discussed by the Government. So far this idea has not been implemented, probably because of the lack of proof that it would be helpful and the lack of staff to manage such boards. Also, the Government is considering changes in the export tax structure of several agricultural products. In October 1968, the export tax on palm oil was reduced from 15 percent to 2 percent.

The Congo has received considerable foreign aid to encourage development. The United States has provided large amounts of aid in various forms. Aid is also received from Belgium, France, the European Community, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and others. Many projects are underway in the Congo. They include work on rice and vegetable production; development of market gardens in urban areas; improved and commercialized production of tobacco, corn, cassava, oil palms, tea, and pyrethrum; development of cattle herds and veterinary services. There are also many projects to improve transportation facilities which will stimulate agricultural production.

Foreign Trade

Exports in 1968 were an estimated $550 million, a 23-percent increase from a year earlier. It is estimated that agricultural exports in 1968 increased 25 percent over 1967. Most of this increase would be accounted for by increased exports of palm oil, palm kernel oil, coffee, and rubber. Exports in 1969 are expected to continue upward. Data on imports into the Congo are not yet available. (Mary T. Chambliss)

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia's economy is heavily dependent on the agricultural sector. In 1968 approximately 90 percent of Ethiopia's economically active population of about 23.4 million was engaged in agriculture. The agricultural sector accounts for about 65 percent of Ethiopia's gross domestic product (GDP) annually. Ethiopia's GDP in 1968 was about $1.3 billion; per capita GDP was about $55. Output from the agricultural, agribusiness, and industrial sectors is expected to increase substantially during the next 5 years, and further gains are predicted for exports, farm-to-market road construction, marketing facilities, housing, job training, education, and health facilities.

Agricultural Production

During 1968 Ethiopia's agricultural output increased a moderate 2 percent. Coffee production--Ethiopia's major cash crop--was 100,000 tons, a record high, and an increase of 17,000 tons over 1967 output. As the fourth largest African producer, Ethiopia accounts for about 11 percent of Africa's total coffee production, and for about 3 percent of the world's coffee trade and production. Other major products for export are oilseeds, canned beef, vegetables, chat leaves, hides and skins, and live animals. Cotton lint production remained at the previous year's level of 8,000 tons. Raw sugar production was 70,000 tons, a drop of 7,000 tons from the previous year. Both meat and milk production showed slight increases over 1967. Meat production is estimated at 530,000 tons; milk production at 2.15 million tons.

Ethiopia is, by and large, self-sufficient in most agricultural products. Production of teff, Ethiopia's food grain staple, probably reached a record high of 2.1 million tons in 1968. Corn, sorghum, barley, and wheat also had good harvests. For statistics on 1968 production of major crops see table 7 in appendix.

Policy

The most significant economic event to take place in Ethiopia during 1968 was the implementation of the third Five-Year Development Plan in July. The plan calls for $1.2 billion to be allocated for economic development. Private capital investment is expected to play a key role in developing a viable agribusiness sector. A major target of the plan is a 20-percent increase in the level of living of Ethiopia by 1973, the end of the plan.

Other major goals of the Five-Year Development Plan are: (1) An annual 6-percent growth rate in GDP, compared with a 4.6-percent rate during the second Five-Year Development Plan (1962-1967); (2) a $400-million inflow of overseas capital in the form of loans, credits, and private direct investment during the 5 years, 1968-1973, which would, in effect, be double the amount invested during the previous plan period; (3) a 3-percent annual increase in agricultural output--primarily in grains, other food crops, and livestock production; (4) to mechanize Ethiopia's agriculture in areas suitable for large-scale farming; (5) to recruit some 75,000 technical experts, primarily from overseas developed countries, to help accelerate economic and agricultural growth of the country.

In the past, Ethiopia received substantial foreign aid and technical assistance through public and private investments. Besides the World Bank and international institutions, major countries that have given financial and technical assistance to Ethiopia are United States, West Germany, Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Sweden.

Ethiopia is presently undergoing a slow economic and agricultural revolution. The agribusiness sector is developing in different parts of the hinterland. The first modern paper plant was constructed in 1968 as a joint venture by Ethiopian investors and a U.S. corporation; production is expected by mid-1969. A roadbuilding program involving about 400 miles of new or improved roads was begun last year. The $38.4-million road development program is in part financed by a $27-million loan from Sweden, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the World Bank's affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA). Ethiopia is also active in a crop diversification program directed primarily to increasing acreage and production of sugarcane, fruit, and vegetables through increased irrigation.

Foreign Trade

Agricultural products approximate 95 percent of the value of Ethiopia's exports annually. Coffee accounts for over half of the total exports, and oilseeds, fruit and vegetables, and hides and skins make up most of the balance. Total exports in 1968 were valued at about $105 million and imports about $130 million. The trade deficit was substantially lower than in 1967 when exports amounted to $101 million, and imports $143 million. This was a major gain for Ethiopia in its trade position during 1968 despite difficulties raised by the Suez Canal closing.

The United States is Ethiopia's major customer, taking annually about 40 to 50 percent of its exports. Other major customers are Italy, West Germany, and Southern Yemen (Aden).

Ethiopia's imports were valued at about $130 million in 1968. Italy is Ethiopia's major supplier, providing annually about 20 percent of its imports, followed by West Germany and the Netherlands. The United States supplies about 10 percent of Ethiopia's imports annually. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

GHANA

The weather in Ghana during 1968 was very unfavorable for crop production.

Cocoa, rice, corn, millet, and peanuts were seriously damaged by extensive summer rains which flooded several production areas and caused road washouts and transportation interruptions. In early 1969 the Ministry of Agriculture was alerted to the possibility of a general food problem in Ghana before major food crops are harvested in 1969. As a partial explanation of this possibility, prices of food commodities, which normally peak in June and July and then downturn from September to December, departed from the usual seasonal trend. Wholesale prices were up on most food items during October 1968 as compared with October 1967.

Agricultural Production

Production and port deliveries of cocoa were hit by the excessive rain and transportative difficulties and, as a result, the size of Ghana's cocoa crop was more difficult than usual to estimate. This led to unsteadiness on the international market since Ghana is the largest and most influential cocoa producer in the world. The 1968/69 cocoa bean crop is estimated at 340,000 tons, down substantially from the 422,000 tons produced in the preceding year.

The decline in production of cocoa beans is the leading factor in the drop of the index of agricultural production in Ghana from 149 in 1967 to 134 in 1968 (1957-59=100). Per capita food production dropped to the lowest level in 10 years.

Policy

With the beginning of the marketing season in 1968, the Ghanaian Government instituted a policy of guaranteed minimum prices for certain crops such as corn, sorghum, millet, rice, and peanuts. Guaranteed prices have been put into effect for corn and rice, while other sections of this program are still to be implemented. The producer price for the 1968/69 cocoa crop was increased from 10.6 U.S. cents per pound to 11.4 cents per pound. The government has guaranteed a minimum price of 9.8 cents per pound through the 1970/71 season, regardless of fluctuations in world cocoa prices. New York Spot Accra prices for cocoa beans averaged 34.4 cents per pound during 1968.

A new 2-year development plan launched in July 1968 will cover the period to mid-1970. Total investment under the plan is $217 million with the goal of 6-percent annual growth rate in GNP. The plan emphasizes the need for private investment in all economic sectors, especially in agriculture and manufacturing. For agriculture, the plan calls for increased crop production and improved services to farmers. The plan will be superseded by a more comprehensive long-range development plan in 1970.

The Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development and other foreign agencies, continued to advise Ghanaian farmers in improved farming methods. Included in these services were: providing of certain inputs such as seeds, promoting the improvement of crops, assisting in irrigation development where feasible, encouraging livestock development and disease control, and the construction of feeder roads.

Foreign Trade

Ghana's trade position continued to improve during 1967 and 1968. Final figures for 1967 indicate a visible trade deficit of only $11 million compared with $85 million in 1966. For the first time in recent years, Ghana may have had a favorable balance of trade; figures for the first 10 months of 1968 show a surplus of $54 million. This surplus is due largely to high world prices for cocoa which accounts for at least 60 percent of the value of Ghana's total exports in most years. Exports of Ghanaian cocoa beans for the first half of 1968 were valued at $159 million, 61 percent greater than the $99 million exported in the similar period of 1967.

The outlook for 1969 is not quite so encouraging even though cocoa prices continue strong. The short cocoa crop, which was largely sold ahead at lower prices, is likely to cause a reduction in Ghana's export earnings. And at the same time, food imports will probably increase due to 1968's poor crops.

Agricultural trade between Ghana and the United States continues active. In 1967, the United States imported farm products from Ghana valued at $41.6 million, 54 percent larger than in 1966. These consisted almost entirely of cocoa beans and cocoa products ($40.4 million) and coffee ($1.1 million).

U.S. farm exports to Ghana in 1967 were valued at $15.5 million, only slightly larger than a year earlier. Chief U.S. farm exports to Ghana in 1967 were rice ($6.4 million), inedible tallow ($2.2 million), wheat flour ($1.7 million), tobacco ($1.7 million), and cotton ($1.2 million). (Margaret B. Missiaen)

IVORY COAST

The economy of the Ivory Coast, based almost entirely on farms and forests and the processing of their products, continues to prosper. Foreign assistance and investment are complementing substantial Ivoirien services and investments in farms and forests.

Since 1960 its annual growth rate has averaged an estimated 8 percent. Gross Domestic Product is estimated at $1.2 billion in 1968, nearly 8 percent above the level of the previous year. Per capita GDP was estimated at about $290 for 1968, one of the highest in West Africa.

Agricultural Production

Agricultural production in the Ivory Coast continued its high level during 1968. Weather was good during the main growing season, except that cocoa suffered from excess rainfall. Rice, corn, cassava, and yams--basic foodstuffs of the Ivory Coast--all registered gains. Extension programs, better seed, more fertilizer, and improved marketing programs, all contributed to these higher yields. The index of total agricultural production for 1968 was 186 (1957-59=100), virtually unchanged from 1967. This is the highest index of production in all Africa.

Coffee production for the 1968/69 harvest is estimated at 246,000 tons (4.1 million bags), down 9 percent from the 1967/68 crop. While year-to-year fluctuations in coffee production are quite wide, the overall trend is still upward. Some coffee plantations with low-yielding trees are being replanted with higher-yielding stock. The country will probably continue to have trouble staying within its marketing quota under the International Coffee Agreement.

The 1968/69 cocoa crop in Ivory Coast is estimated at 130,000 tons, down 12 percent from 1967/68. World cocoa prices are quite high for the 1968/69 crop, so a buoyant spirit pervades the country's cocoa industry. These high cocoa prices have not trickled down to the growers, who receive 70 CFA francs per kilogram (12.9 cents per pound) for their cocoa beans.

Ivory Coast has now become mainland Africa's largest exporter of bananas and in 1967 production for export totaled 143,000 tons; France and Italy were the major importers.

Pineapple outturn has been running above expected levels. Estimated production of 120,000 tons in 1968 compares with 91,000 in 1967. Two companies have major roles in the production, processing, and exporting of pineapples. Both companies encourage production by Ivoiriens farming near canning plants on Ono Lagoon and at Tiassale. Ivoirien pineapples and products are building a good reputation in Europe, especially France.

Although cotton has been grown in the Ivory Coast for many years, it was not until 1961 that a program was initiated to encourage commercial production of cotton. The program, greatly aided by the introduction of a new cotton variety called "Allen," has far outstripped targets and the expected production in 1968/69 of 50,000 to 55,000 tons of seed cotton was not to have been reached until 1972. Although most cotton produced is reserved for local spinning and weaving mills, the amounts not required are exported, largely to France, Yugoslavia, United Kingdom, and other European countries.

Plantings of oil palms and coconut palms are making good progress. By January 1, 1969, plantings of oil palms probably reached 121,000 acres (49,000 hectares). By 1975, Ivory Coast should produce 135,000 tons of palm oil, consuming a third at home and having 90,000 tons of oil available for export. And by 1971, some 64,000 acres (26,000 hectares) of coconut palms will have been planted and will be producing from 55,000 to 60,000 tons of copra. Plantings of both oil palms and coconut palms were started during the early and mid-1960's. When these plantations come into full production, the world may be oversupplied with fats and oils and marketing may become a problem. These projects have been largely financed by the European Development Fund of the European Community and by the World Bank.

Rice production continued to climb in 1968. A joint Ivoirien and Taiwanese program of rice extension in the Ivory Coast has been so successful that rice imports have been greatly reduced in recent years. Some observers even think that the country could export rice by 1971.

Foreign Trade

The year 1967 was the 20th consecutive year that Ivory Coast has maintained a favorable balance of trade. Exports in 1967 were valued at $325 million and imports at $263 million, giving a favorable balance of trade of $62 million.

Exports of farm products in 1967 were valued at $213 million, of which the most valuable were coffee ($106 million), cocoa and cocoa products ($66 million), bananas ($12 million), pineapples ($9.9 million), kola nuts ($4.5 million), cotton and cottonseed ($4.5 million), rubber ($2.2 million), and palm kernels ($1.3 million). Instant coffee manufactured in Ivory Coast has a wide market in Africa, Europe, and Asia.

Imports of farm products in 1967 were valued at $40 million, about 15 percent of the total value of imports. Chief farm commodities imported were dairy products ($5.7 million), wheat ($5.2 million), sugar ($5.0 million), wine ($4.1 million), fats and oils, including tallow ($3.8 million), rice ($3.5 million), vegetables ($3.2 million), meat, including poultry ($1.8 million), cereal preparations ($1.2 million), and fruits and nuts ($1.2 million).

According to U.S. trade statistics, in 1967 the United States imported coffee valued at $27.5 million and cocoa and cocoa products worth $15.7 million from Ivory Coast. U.S. imports of Ivoirien pineapples were valued at $85,000. This compares with pineapples worth only $3,000 a year earlier.

Chief U.S. farm exports to Ivory Coast in 1967 consisted of rice ($2.3 million) and inedible tallow ($1.2 million). (Snider W. Skinner)

KENYA

After 5 years of independence Kenya is in a significant agricultural and economic revolution. In 1968 Kenya's agricultural sector contributed more than $375 million to the gross domestic product (GDP). Kenya's GDP in 1968 was approximately $1.3 billion; per capita GDP was about $112. Both figures were sharply above prior levels. Tourism, the country's second largest foreign exchange earner, contributed about $43 million to the aggregate economy in 1967. By comparison, coffee, the leading foreign exchange earner, contributed $43.9 million. In 1957 there were only 38,000 tourists to Kenya but by 1968 there were over 127,000. It is extrapolated that by 1973 the number of tourists will reach 385,000, a threefold increase in 5 years.

Capital investment in 1968 was an estimated $150 million. The agricultural sector continued to expand despite unusually heavy monsoon rains during the season, the impact of the coffee berry disease, lack of grain storage facilities, inadequate transportation facilities, and infrastructure problems. Also the closing of the Suez Canal has hampered shipments to its major markets in Western Europe by forcing Kenya's exporters to ship commodities around the Cape of Good Hope--a longer and costlier route.

During the past 3 years Kenya has made a significant transition from a grain deficit country to a grain surplus country, from corn imports of 197,000 tons in 1965 to corn exports of 210,000 tons in 1968. At year end, Kenya still had stocks of 91,000 tons. This breakthrough in Kenya's corn output has been the result of the accelerated use of varietal hybrid seed developed at Kitale, Kenya. Increased acreage and improved cultural practices contributed to the substantial increase in corn output. Over 5,000 demonstration plots dispersed in the hinterlands of the country and supervised and planned agricultural extension methods have resulted in increased corn yields.

Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production in Kenya showed a 7-percent increase in 1968 over the previous year. Total acreage in corn and wheat has increased substantially over the past 2 years. The 1969 planted area of varietal hybrid corn will likely exceed 350,000 acres. Kenya's grain acreage for major crops is estimated as follows: corn, 3 million; wheat, 370,000; and sorghum and millet, 1.2 million. Production of corn, the major subsistence crop, in 1968 was 1.5 million tons; wheat production was 227,000 tons; and sorghum and millet, 380,000 tons. Coffee production during 1968 was 58,000 tons, up nearly 20,000 tons from a year earlier. The deteriorating effect of the coffee berry disease has abated resulting from extensive and effective spraying. Coffee is Kenya's major cash earner for thousands of basically subsistence farmers. The Kenya Coffee Development Authority is accelerating its program to promote increased coffee production by subsistence farmers as a method of drawing them into the cash economy. Tea production reached an alltime high of 30,000 tons in 1968, up 6,000 tons from the previous year. Tea is expected to be Kenya's most valuable crop by 1973. The major reason for the phenomenal increase in tea output has been the effective planning and implementation by the Kenya Government in bringing more and more subsistence farmers into the production of tea as a cash crop.

Pyrethrum production during 1968 was 9,000 tons, down 1,000 tons from the 1967 level. Kenya is faced with the possibility of increased competition from a synthetic pyrethrum developed at the Rothamsted Experimental Station in Britain. The synthetic has the same low toxicity to animals and humans, but fast insect "knockdown" similar to the natural product; it has much greater potency, thus its power is longer and stronger than natural pyrethrum. The Kenya Government has encouraged pyrethrum farming by small subsistence farmers and is reacting to the challenge of synthetic pyrethrum by changing its subsidy policy so as to encourage use of higher yielding varieties. New high-yielding varieties of pyrethrum have been developed and a combination of local government, foreign experts, and the Peace Corps are working to distribute the seed to Kenya's farmers. About 86 percent of the total output of pyrethrum is in the hands of cooperatives. (For statistics on 1968 production of other major crops see table 7 in appendix.)

Policy

A significant step toward expanding and solidifying Afro-European trade links was taken in July 1968. Each member of the East African Community (EAC)--Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania--signed an association agreement with the EC. The EAC currently benefits from Commonwealth preferences but also wants EC trade preferences to maintain its present share of EC trade. The EAC-EC trade pact provides for duty-free entry of most East African exports to the EC, but restricts some major exports; coffee and cloves would be limited by duty-free quotas, and canned pineapple by a safeguard clause. The trade agreement excludes development aid; it does provide for reverse preferences on some EC products. This trade agreement has not yet been ratified by any of the governments.

A significant trend in Kenya is the fact that development expenditures are being financed from sources within the country. Before independence most of the development financing came from abroad; in 1960 approximately $32 million was received from overseas sources for development, and only $8 million was obtained internally. In 1967 the corresponding figures were $24 million from overseas, and $36 million from within Kenya.

Foreign Trade

Kenya has a chronic trade deficit; this is a structural characteristic and imbalance of its economy. During 1967 Kenya had an unfavorable trade balance of $113 million. Kenya's exports in 1967 totaled $223 million--down from $247 million in 1966; 56 percent were agricultural exports. Coffee and tea exports were valued at $44 million and $22 million, respectively. The value of agricultural exports was $125 million, a decline of $19 million from the 1966 level. Uganda, Tanzania, United Kingdom, West Germany, and United States were the major customers. In 1968, Kenya's coffee exports were valued at $36 million, down significantly from 1967.

Value of imports in 1967 totaled $336 million, a decrease of $10 million from 1966. Agricultural imports represented $32 million, a decline of $18 million from 1966. A major trend in Kenya's trade composition is to reduce agricultural and consumer goods imports and substitute these imports with capital goods needed to accelerate industrial and agribusiness growth. The agribusiness sector is expanding rapidly in Kenya's hinterland. A textile mill is being constructed at Nakuru and one is in the planning stage at Eldoret. A paper mill will be constructed at Broderick Falls and a nitrogenous fertilizer factory and a steel-rolling mill at Mombasa.

The United Kingdom, United States, and West Germany were the principal suppliers in 1967. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

LIBERIA

Liberia's gross domestic product at market prices was $330 million in 1967, up from 1966, according to preliminary estimate. In both years subsistence activities were estimated at $30 million. Over two-thirds of the labor force is involved principally in this sector of the economy. Returns to foreigners make up a substantial portion of the GDP. This fundamental feature of Liberia's economy is due to the large foreign investments in rubber plantations and mining in the country.

Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production in Liberia for 1968 was slightly above the 1967 level. Rice is the most important subsistence crop. Insofar as it is measurable, rice production, at about 150,000 tons, has not changed significantly during the past 3 years. Large quantities of rice must be imported, about 40,000 tons a year, to meet domestic demand. The Government is experimenting with various methods of increasing rice production.

Rubber is the most important crop of Liberia. Production of this valuable commercial crop is estimated at 64,000 tons in 1968, up slightly from 1967.

Oil palm products have started to increase as a commercial crop in Liberia. The country's production of approximately 17,000 tons of palm oil has been produced and processed locally on a subsistence basis. An American oil company became the first industrial producer of oil palms to harvest and process palm fruit in Liberia. The company expects its palm oil production to increase from 25 tons in 1968 to 1,600 tons in 1973. And the company plans to supplement its own production by the purchase of palm fruit harvested from wild oil palms as well as from trees grown on privately-owned satellite farms. To these farms it will offer technical assistance. Initially, all palm oil produced by the company will be consumed within Liberia; however, as production increases, oil may be exported. The palm kernels will be exported.

Policy

Late in 1967 President William V. S. Tubman called for the Liberian Department of Agriculture to develop a "Crash Agricultural Program." A 4-year program, covering 1968-71 and costing $4.4 million was presented for Cabinet and Presidential approval in early 1968. The program was directed toward an increase in rice production by both large and small scale operations, a reorganized and revitalized extension service coupled with the development of an extension training center at the University of Liberia's College of Agriculture, the formation of equipment pools for hire to facilitate mechanized farming, an expansion in the use of agricultural credit, and increased crop and livestock research.

A rice mill is being constructed in Monrovia by the Liberian Industrial Development Corporation. Scheduled to open April 1969, the mill will initially process only parboiled brown rice imported from the United States. It will have a processing capacity of between 4 and 10 tons per hour and storage capacity of about 5,400 tons. Byproducts of the milling operation are to be used in poultry and livestock feeds.

Liberia receives economic and technical assistance for agriculture from various sources. One principal contributor is the United States. During U.S. fiscal year 1968, approximately $103,000 of the U.S. Agency for International Development's expenditures went into Liberian agriculture. In addition, Liberia received 4,300 tons of rice worth $800,000 under a Public Law 480, Title I agreement.

Liberia also receives assistance from the United Nations; the Food and Agriculture Organization now has 12 technicians working in the country. Taiwan had an average of 22 technicians working in Liberia in 1968. Fourteen technicians are located at Gbedin, where they demonstrate rice culture under a system of controlled irrigation.

Foreign Trade

In 1967, Liberia exported goods worth $158.8 million. Agricultural exports (excluding rubber) were valued at about $5.4 million, including coffee, $2.5 million, palm kernels, $1.8 million, and cocoa, $0.6 million. Rubber exports, mainly to the United States and Western Europe, amounted to $26.6 million.

Imports during the same year totaled $125.2 million of which $21.4 million was agricultural. This included $5.5 million in rice and $3.1 million in other food products from the United States. (Margaret B. Missiaen)

MOROCCO

Agriculture enjoyed one of the best seasons in Moroccan history as record 1968 crops replaced the seriously depleted reserve stocks of cereals, increased purchasing power and employment, and strongly influenced the whole economy. Gross domestic product for 1968 is estimated by the Moroccan Government at $2.3 billion--a 13.2-percent increase over the previous year. Agriculture accounts for 30 percent of the GDP and has a big influence over its rise and fall.

Agricultural Production

The recordbreaking 1967/68 agricultural season came at a very opportune time; it followed 2 drought years that had depleted cereal supplies, reduced animal numbers, and drained traditional farmers' operating capital. The index of agricultural production rose spectacularly with the high yields to 161 percent of the 1957-59 average. In 1967 the index was 113.

The National Cereals Office estimates that cereal production reached a record 5 million tons in 1968. Three principal grains (bread wheat, durum wheat, and barley) more than doubled the previous year's outturn, reaching an aggregate 4.63 million tons. This increase was achieved with less than 8-percent increase in area; however, most importantly good rainfall distribution and favorable weather prevailed during most of the growing and harvesting season. The use of fertilizer and improved seed and cultural practices also helped increase wheat and barley yields from an annual average of 10 to 11 bushels per acre to about 21 bushels in 1968.

Early estimates of the 1968/69 citrus crop show a 6-percent decrease from last season's production to 750,400 tons. Oranges make up more than 80 percent of the total citrus production. Citrus exports totaled about 610,000 tons for 1967/68 and are likely to be about 600,000 tons in 1968/69.

The rainy season for 1968/69 started in November, much later than usual. However, soil moisture was not too low and some grain had been seeded when the rains started. The outlook for crops this season is good at present. Rainfall for the first 2 months of the rainy season has been near or above normal except in the extreme east. The distribution has also been good allowing for maximum penetration and minimum runoff.

Policy

The Five-Year Plan (1968-72) for economic development gives priority to agriculture, industry, tourism, training, and human resources. The agricultural portion of the $2¼-billion plan budget is about 43 percent. This does not include any part of the budget for dams and roads which will also have a great deal of effect on agricultural development.

Development in those sectors of agriculture with a greater assurance of a positive response in the shortest time is to be given priority. This means the irrigated, modern, and fertile sectors. Export crops to earn needed foreign exchange and crops to replace expensive imports are to be intensified. Government agencies servicing agricultural sectors are to be renovated and expanded. The agricultural sector is to be organized on a local instead of a national basis. This gives the Provincial Governors and their agricultural staffs more responsibility for developing agriculture in their Provinces. The exceptionally good agricultural year in the first year of the 5-year plan (1968), which showed a 30-percent increase in agricultural output, got the plan off to a rousing start.

Operation Engrais (Operation Fertilizer) is a Moroccan Government program to increase cereal production which had failed to meet the needs of the population in most recent years. The operation developed into a major project using fertilizer, improved tillage and seed on 350,000 hectares (865,000 acres) during the 1967/68 agricultural year. The yields were 50 percent higher on the Operation Engrais fields than on nonparticipating farms under similar conditions. The 1968/69 program was reduced to 330,000 hectares (815,000 acres) due to inclement weather during the planting season late last year, which prevented an expansion of area. Trials of new high-yielding varieties of Mexican wheat have proven successful, and some seed is being produced in Morocco. The Mexican varieties should complement the fertilizer program and give high yields on adapted areas.

France and the United States continue to provide the largest amounts of financial and technical assistance to the agricultural development of Morocco. U.S. assistance has been mainly within the framework of P.L. 480, however, the Agency for International Development grants and loans made sizable contributions to agriculture in 1968. AID estimates the total to be about $69 million. France signed a new agreement with the Moroccan Government in December 1968 to provide $26 million in supplier credits, low interest, and long-term loans to assist the 5-year plan. Other offers of assistance in financing the plan have come from West Germany, Italy, Kuwait, Iran, Denmark, and the World Bank.

Foreign Trade

Morocco's total exports were valued at $424 million in 1967, only slightly below the 1966 level. Agricultural products accounted for 43 percent of the total. Citrus fruit is, by far, the most important agricultural export. The three principal countries importing Moroccan citrus from the 1967/68 crop were France (41 percent), the USSR (19 percent), and West Germany (17 percent). Morocco's total exports during 1968 were an estimated 3 percent above the previous year's level despite slightly reduced exports of citrus and smaller supplies and shipments of olive oil.

Value of total imports for 1967 increased substantially over 1966--from $478 million to $517 million. Wheat imports accounted for $60 million of the $165 million spent on agricultural imports. This was an increase of 25 percent over the value of wheat imports in 1966. Reduced cereal harvest, due to droughts in 1966 and 1967, necessitated large wheat purchases abroad. A total of 930,000 tons of cereals and cereal preparations were imported in 1967, whereas 620,000 tons were imported in 1966. Cereal imports for first half of 1968 totaled 530,000 tons; however, since the record harvest, no further imports were necessary during the year. Total imports during 1968 were probably higher than in 1967; however, agricultural imports are to be down because of excellent crops. (Margaret B. Missiaen)

NIGERIA

Nigeria's civil war, now over 1½ years old, has subjected its economy to severe stresses. There is still no sign of the war ending. However, the generally good agricultural situation demonstrates Nigeria's economic strength as agriculture continues to dominate the domestic economy. In general, production of export crops and subsistence food crops has held up well, despite the civil war. An acute shortage of foodstuffs is reported to exist in the war area, partially due to the increased refugee population and the dislocations caused by the warfare. The numbers who are suffering from acute food shortages are difficult to determine. Efforts to alleviate food shortages have been frustrated for various reasons, including great difficulty in delivering supplies. Relief supplies to combat areas of Federal Nigeria can go by ground transportation. An airlift is presently being utilized to get food into "Biafra."

These relief missions have been flown from the Portuguese island of Sao Tome in the Atlantic Ocean, from Fernando Po in newly independent Equatorial Guinea (in the Gulf of Guinea almost opposite eastern Nigeria), and most recently, from Dahomey, Nigeria's French-speaking neighbor to the west. "Biafra's" leader, Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu, has called for a massive campaign to cultivate food crops to relieve the current shortage.

Work on the Kainji Dam on the Niger River has progressed about as scheduled. First power from the Kainji Hydroelectric Power Station was transmitted on December 22, 1968.

Agricultural Production

Nigerian agricultural production in 1968 declined about 1 percent from the 1967 level. The index of total production at 115 (1957-59=100) for 1968 compares with 116 for 1967. Assuming that the Nigerian population increased at the near normal rate, per capita agricultural production and food production indexes declined to 94 in 1968.

Parts of Nigeria experienced abnormally heavy rains during August, September, and several days in October. The rains affected cocoa especially--black pod disease was worse than usual and many trees did not set the normal number of cocoa pods. The 1968/69 cocoa crop will likely total only 185,000 tons, down 21 percent from the 1967/68 harvest.

Early estimates of the 1968 peanut crop in Nigeria were rather optimistic--1.5 million tons (1.7 million short tons), or 23 percent larger than the year earlier crop. But marketing board peanut purchases did not come up to expectations and 1968 peanut production will probably be somewhat lower.

Production of palm kernels and palm oil was down drastically in 1967 and 1968. However, some recovery is likely in 1969, since the eastern producing areas are now outside the combat areas in the current civil war.

Nigeria's 1968 cotton crop rebounded from the very low crop of the previous year. In 1967, Nigerian cotton growers produced only 27,200 tons (the equivalent of 125,000 U.S. bales) of lint cotton. The 1968 crop is estimated at 43,500 tons (200,000 U.S. bales), a 60-percent increase over the previous year. In part, the upturn is attributed to higher prices for seed cotton announced in May 1968 by the Northern States Marketing Board. The new prices to farmers are as follows:

Grade NA 1 --	6 pence (7 cents U.S.) per pound
Grade NA 2 --	5 pence (5.8 cents U.S.) per pound
Grade NA 3 --	4.5 pence (5.2 cents U.S.) per pound

The vigorous campaign to stepup cotton production and the hike in prices paid should stimulate cotton output during the coming season.

A large plantation, operated by a Syrian expatriate at Dadin Kowa in the North-Eastern State, is being watched with considerable interest. It is the first to be operated under the Government's policy of allowing--possibly even encouraging--expatriates to farm in the Northern States. This farm is on the Gongola River 25 miles east of Gombe. The Maiduguri extension of the Nigeria Railways passes through Gombe, giving the farm an outlet to all major Nigerian cities. Pilot plantings of potatoes, tomatoes, and cotton were successful and cropping of 8,000 acres is planned.

Foreign Trade

In 1967, Nigeria remained a major exporter of farm commodities, sending out agricultural products valued at $392 million, or 57 percent of total exports. In terms of value, the major farm exports were cocoa, peanuts and products, oil palm produce, cotton and cottonseed, and rubber. Two relatively new items on the export list are palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake; these are products of the huge new palm kernel crushing plant near Lagos, which began operations in December 1965.

In 1967, imports of agricultural commodities totaled $52.7 million or 8.4 percent of total imports of $626 million.

Major farm imports included wheat, milk and cream, sugar, malt and malt flour, unmanufactured tobacco, essential oils, and tomato puree and paste.

During the first 9 months of 1968, Nigerian cocoa exports amounted to $123 million, somewhat less valuable than the $134 million exported during the same period of 1967.

During this 9-month period of 1968, exports of peanuts and peanut oil totaled $97.4 million, up 6 percent from a year earlier.

In 1967, the United States exported to Nigeria wheat valued at $8.8 million and tobacco worth $1.7 million. Total U.S. farm exports to Nigeria were valued at $12.9 million, off about 8 percent from the previous year.

U.S. purchases of Nigerian farm products in 1967 totaled $34.2 million, off 5 percent from the previous year. These U.S. imports included cocoa beans valued at $22.5 million, rubber worth $4.4 million, and hides and skins valued at $4.4 million.

To conserve foreign exchange during the civil war, the Government has restricted the issuance of foreign exchange permits and export and import licenses. In December 1967 a restriction order was issued on imports of eggs, fruits, and meat; a month later, rice was added to the restricted list. (Snider W. Skinner)

RHODESIA

Agriculture in 1968 suffered from a severe drought during the early part of the year. Intensified sanctions and freak frosts also contributed to reduced production. Total value of agricultural production in 1968 is estimated at 10 percent below the record 1967 figure of $255 million. Sale of African-grown crops reportedly hit the lowest level in 10 years. Localized food shortages were reported, but Government assistance prevented famine conditions from developing. As a result of the adverse weather conditions, the government's combined allocation for subsidies, bonuses, losses, and drought relief assistance for fiscal 1968/69 is the biggest on record.

Agricultural Production

Intermittent penetrating rains in most parts of Rhodesia at yearend 1968 got the 1969 crop season off to one of the best starts in 20 years. If normal rains continue, big production gains are indicated for corn, wheat, cotton, and peanuts. Also, grazing conditions improved significantly and beef producers are quite optimistic.

Although the Government no longer publishes data about the tobacco crop, quantity and quality of the 1968 crop undoubtedly were adversely affected by the drought. Production of flue-cured tobacco fell below the official target of 60,000 tons. Burley and Oriental tobacco crops were also smaller than expected. Information about tobacco trade is kept confidential by the Rhodesian Government. Tobacco sales in Salisbury are now held in secret. Tobacco is being sold and exported; however, large stocks of tobacco are also being maintained within the country. New growing recommendations from the Tobacco Research Board have resulted in a crop with a low nicotine content. This may have resulted in larger sales abroad.

The Government will support the 1968/69 tobacco crop at targets similar to those of the 1967/68 crop. The official target for flue-cured production is 60,000 tons, the same as last year. Burley production is set at 2,000 tons, same as last year, and Oriental production at slightly less than 500 tons, a one-third decrease from last year's crop. Although production fell short last year, this season's excellent start suggests the production will reach the targets. As total tobacco production has decreased since UDI (unilateral declaration of independence) in 1965, the annual cost to the Government of subsidizing production has decreased. In 1967 the Government spent $67 million purchasing the tobacco crop; in 1968, $45 million. The Government has already assured the tobacco industry it will purchase the 1969/70 season crop; but the amount and price have not yet been declared. Although the number of tobacco farmers has fallen, the group continues to be important, both economically and politically.

Sugar production continues far below pre-UDI production. The 1968 crop is estimated at about 117,000 tons, half the previous crop. Production in 1969 is estimated about the same as 1968 production. If a political settlement occurs, it is unlikely sugar production will reach earlier levels. To a large extent, wheat and citrus occupy land which has gone out of sugar production.

Cotton production has increased rapidly since UDI. Despite the drought, the 1967/68 cotton crop increased to an estimated 18,000 tons, up one-third from the previous crop. The increase was primarily on European farms, where most of the crop is irrigated. Another upturn is possible for the 1968/69 crop. Rhodesia, nearing self-sufficiency in textiles, exports some textiles and cotton to South Africa.

Grain crops were severely affected by the drought in 1968. For the most part, the large 1967-crop carryover eased the impact of the smaller 1968 crops. Commercial outturn of corn, the major grain crop in Rhodesia, fell in 1968 to 360,000 tons, only half the previous crop. No doubt noncommercial outturn fell as much or probably more.

Favorable weather conditions and expanded acreages indicate possible record grain crops for 1969. Corn production may reach or exceed the million-ton level; both European and African production are expected to increase. Although domestic consumption of corn is increasing, Rhodesia would have an exportable surplus if such a large crop were to materialize.

Wheat production, which is largely under irrigation, was not affected by the drought. Prior to UDI very little wheat was produced in Rhodesia. Since then, acreage and production have grown rapidly. The 1968 wheat crop was an estimated 20,000 tons and the 1969 crop is expected to increase to between 25,000 and 30,000 tons. To meet usual domestic demands, Rhodesia still requires large imports, about 100,000 tons. Rhodesia aims at self-sufficiency in wheat production; it will probably be some time before this objective is achieved.

Production of other grains, sorghum, barley, oats, and rice, is also expanding.

Livestock suffered in 1968 from drought early in the year and from extremely low temperatures late in the year. By drought relief measures, the Cold Storage Commission (CSC) helped avert heavier stock losses. The CSC placed stock from hard-hit farms on farms which were not hurt by the drought. It also, for the first time, purchased nonslaughter stock where necessary.

With improved weather conditions in 1969, livestock numbers should increase. Great interest in livestock production has been shown by tobacco farmers diversifying out of tobacco. The long-range outlook for the livestock and meat industry is favorable. A new $4.5 million abattoir and cold storage plant being built at Gatooma, will have a slaughter capacity of 500 head per day. Completion of the project is scheduled for mid-1970.

Policy

Since 1965 the Rhodesian Government has tried to maintain the profitability of agricultural production and to encourage diversification of commercial production from tobacco. Diversification efforts appear to have been relatively successful.

Also, recently the Government announced plans to encourage development in the tribal trust areas, where most natives live. The Government has three main objectives in this endeavor. The first is to provide settlement areas to cope with the increasing demand by Africans for land. The second is to provide employment in the areas for those without land or those who must supplement their farm income. The third aim, more specific, is to extend tsetse fly control and make it more effective.

The Government has also established a Tribal Trust Development Corporation, with a beginning capital of $460,000 (and an authorized limit of $28 million), to help bring about this development. Initially, most effort will be devoted to agricultural development. The Corporation hopes to promote subsidiary companies for specific ventures. It also will continue and expand irrigation schemes where possible. Work on cattle feeding and fattening will be undertaken. Proposals to construct trading and other enterprises to be run by Africans are being looked at. A company to plow and prepare land is under consideration. These efforts are to be not only Government investment, but are to attract private investment.

Foreign Trade

Rhodesia has published very little information since 1965 on exactly what is traded and with whom. Imports in 1967, at $262 million, were higher than in 1966, but slightly lower than in 1965. Both agricultural and nonagricultural exports have decreased each year since 1965, the total falling to $283 million in 1967. Indications are that tobacco and sugar exports have fallen, and have been the main contributors to the drop in agricultural exports. However, cotton exports increased during this period. Because of the improved crop outlook for 1969, larger quantities of some agricultural products, especially corn, will likely be available for export. (Mary T. Chambliss)

SENEGAL

The economy of Senegal in 1968 did not show any improvement due mainly to the poor peanut crop. Since peanuts are Senegal's major foreign exchange earner, its economy is heavily influenced by the level of output and export prices of peanuts.

Agricultural Production

Senegalese agricultural production did not reach the levels expected earlier in 1968 because of the extended drought early in the growing season. Rains signalling the start of the wet season did not begin in June as they normally do. It was not until September that appreciable amounts fell. Several crops had to be reseeded and others were abandoned.

The index of agricultural production in 1968 was 126 (1957-59=100), down 15 points from the level of 1967, a relatively good year. Although agricultural production in general was down, the sharply lower peanut harvest contributed most to the decline. The size of the 1968 peanut crop is an estimated 860,000 tons, considerably below last year's crop and far below 1965's record crop of 1.17 million tons.

Millet and sorghum, Senegal's basic grain crops, are the staple foods in the diet of most rural Senegalese. Production of these crops reached a record 610,000 tons in 1967. It was hoped that production would continue to expand in 1968 as improved agricultural methods were applied. However, the unfavorable weather conditions prevented this and the millet and sorghum crop for 1968 is estimated to be no more than 500,000 tons. A crop of this size means that there could be food shortages in some areas of the country before the 1969 harvest.

Rice production is estimated to have fallen only 5 percent from the 1967 level due to the effects of the drought. The main rice production areas are under irrigation, and it was possible to delay planting until adequate water became available.

The cotton harvest was up from a year ago, mostly because the planted area was expanded. Cotton production reached 6,000 tons of seed cotton from 6,000 planted hectares (14,800 acres). This program, financed by the European Community and France, has been singularly successful, and is well ahead of the planned program.

Policy

There have been some recent changes in the marketing structure for peanuts in Senegal. The Office Commercialisation Agricole du Senegal (OCAS) will continue to handle the marketing of peanuts; the Office National de Cooperation et d'Assistance pour le Developpement (ONCAD) will assist farmers, including the distribution of seed, agricultural equipment and fertilizers through farmer cooperatives.

Starting with 1967/68 peanut season, purchases by private traders were prohibited. All sales were handled by organized cooperatives. For cooperatives not yet organized, the ONCAD did the purchasing and placed any profits aside to help establish a new cooperative. During the 1968/69 crop season, there are 1,544 peanut cooperatives and 114 other types.

Beginning in 1964, the Senegalese Government commissioned a French company to help farmers increase peanut as well as millet output. The need to improve peanut productivity originated with the signing of the Yaounde Convention. The Convention's abolition of the price support for peanuts on the French market (January 1, 1968) threatened the balance of the economy by causing a sharp drop in producers' incomes and in the value of exports. Partly offsetting this were the substantial increases in productivity achieved for both peanuts and millet in the areas covered by this project. In 1968, a semi-public Senegalese company took over most operations from the French company.

Foreign Trade

In 1967, Senegal imported goods valued at $164 million and exported goods worth $137 million. Peanuts and peanut oil and cake accounted for 78 percent of the value of total exports. Over the past several years a shift has occurred in the relative importance of the various peanut products in the Senegalese exports. Peanut oil and cake have become more important as peanut processing has increased in the country. This trend should continue.

Rice was Senegal's largest agricultural import in 1967 when more than 153,000 tons worth $22 million were imported. Wheat and sugar, at about 62,000 tons each, were the next most important imports.

U.S. agricultural exports to Senegal in 1967 were valued at $3.3 million, considerably less than in 1966. In 1967, U.S. agricultural exports contained $1.2 million in grain sorghum and $0.8 million in cornmeal as the two largest items. In 1966, rice valued at $2.7 million was the large item. (Margaret B. Missiaen)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

In 1968 the South African economy continued to expand. Gross domestic product at $11.5 billion showed a 5-percent increase over 1967, even though contribution of the agricultural sector decreased. Agriculture's contribution to GDP in 1968 is an estimated 9 percent, compared with about 11 percent in 1967.

Agricultural Production

Agricultural production in 1968 was 13 percent below that of 1967, which was a record year. The index of agricultural production in 1968 was 138 percent of the 1957-59 average. Compared with other years in the 1960's 1968 was a better than average agricultural year. Record grain crops in 1967 were the primary reason for that year's record total production. Smaller grain crops in 1968 were likewise the primary cause for the smaller total output. The outlook for 1969 production is uncertain. Reports indicate that there is a rather severe drought in early 1969 in the "Maize Triangle," the major corn producing area, and that the 1969 corn harvest will be likely down and below average. Other production may also suffer from the lack of rain. However, since the country has a broad agricultural base, aggregate production of all crops and livestock products may be about the same as in 1968.

During recent years, South African agricultural production has made great progress. The general trend has been upward primarily due to greater use of hybrid and improved seed; improved livestock; increased mechanization; greater use of fertilizer, insecticides, and fungicides; and other improved cultural practices.

Although production of most grains in 1968 was below 1967 output, wheat volume was up about 200,000 tons to 1.2 million tons. The crop in the Western Cape was excellent. Also, there was a greater area planted to wheat in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. This larger crop reduces the need for wheat imports.

Production of corn in 1968 was only a little more than half of the record 1967 crop; 5.3 million tons against 9.6 million tons. It is expected that 1969 output will again be down due to lack of rain. With a large carryover from the 1967 crop, exports from May 1968 through February 1969 amounted to 2.6 million tons, little changed from the year earlier period. Corn exports ceased in early March 1969 and it is doubtful that very much corn will be exported during the 1969/70 marketing year (May-April). Production of oats, barley and rye--minor grain crops--slipped slightly in 1968.

Sugar production in 1968 was down 10 percent from the record 1967 crop. The Sugar Board's decision to lower production was prompted by the continuing low level of world "free market" sugar prices. The new

International Sugar Agreement, ratified in January, gave South Africa an export quota of about 620,000 tons. Most South African sugar is sold on the world free market. However, South Africa has a sugar quota from the United States.

Fruit production in 1968 was probably slightly higher than in 1967. Apple and pear crops likely surpassed the record crops in 1967. Apple production reached an estimated 225,000 tons and pears, about 93,000 tons. A high percentage of this might be exported. Production of oranges decreased slightly in 1968, falling about 10,000 tons to 511,000 tons. However, peach production gained slightly to 150,000 tons. South Africa continues to develop additional foreign markets for fruit products, fresh and processed, and promotional activity is now being extended to North America and Asia.

Although production of wool and mohair increased slightly in 1968, production has remained relatively stable in recent years. In early 1969 wool and mohair producing areas needed rain, so the size and quality of the 1969 clips are in doubt. However, South Africa will continue to be a major wool exporter.

Policy

Effective January 15, 1969, the subsidy rates on fertilizer were reduced as follows:

Nitrogen to $34 per ton from $35
Phosphate to $85 per ton from $92
Potash to $8 per ton from $11

A scheme for marketing activities of karakul pelts came into existence in June 1968.

The maize control board lost money on shipments of corn in the early months of the 1968/69 marketing year. From April 1, 1968, to mid-November, the Board lost over $28 million. If necessary, the Government has agreed to provide financial support to the Board.

The major development project in South Africa is the Orange River project. This project is by far the most ambitious (a $770-million investment over 30 years) water conservation scheme undertaken in the Republic. Although its primary purpose is to provide water for agricultural development, it will also increase industrial development. Work began on the primary control dam in 1966 and is planned to be completed in 1971.

South Africa and Malawi negotiated a bilateral trade agreement whereby South Africa will purchase various quantities of Malawi's agricultural commodities. South Africa also provides financial and technical assistance. South Africa and Portugal are jointly developing the Cunene River area in southern Angola and northern South West Africa (Namibia). Also, South Africa is building an abattoir in Angola. Currently, South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland are reviewing the Customs Union Agreement in effect among them. South Africa provides technical assistance to these countries. South Africa continues to support Rhodesia; trade between the two is growing.

Foreign Trade

Exports from South Africa in 1968 rose to an estimated $2.1 billion excluding gold exports--up $0.2 billion from a year earlier. Details of agricultural trade are not available for either 1967 or 1968. However, data for the most important products traded are available. Corn exports in 1967 totaled 2.2 million tons, valued at $110 million. Japan was the largest purchaser followed by the United Kingdom and Italy. During January-September 1968 corn exports reached 2.2 million tons worth $110.6 million. Exports of corn for the entire year 1968 likely approximated 3 million tons, valued at about $150 million.

Grain sorghum exports in 1967 totaled about 250,000 tons--value, $11.0 million--and were much larger than usual. It is estimated that exports in 1968 fell to about half of this level. The greatly reduced grain sorghum crop means that South Africa likely will import sorghum, primarily for malting purposes, sometime during 1969. In late February, the Control Board released 8,700 tons from stocks, hoping to satisfy domestic demand until new-crop supplies are available.

Exports of fruit and vegetables were lower during 1967 and were valued at about

$150 million. Fresh fruit accounted for about 50 percent of this total. Exports during 1968 of both fresh and processed probably increased.

Exports of raw sugar were 953,000 tons and slightly below 1966. Exports increased in 1968 and totaled 983,000 tons. About half were exported to Japan.

Wool and mohair exports in 1967 were valued at about $130 million, a decline of $30 million from the previous year.

On the import side, total imports, which are higher than exports, declined in 1968 and were valued at $2.7 billion.

For the important agricultural products, imports of wheat in 1967 were valued at $33.6 million, $8 million below the 1966 level. With substantially higher domestic output in 1967, imports in 1968 were sharply lower.

Rice imports increased to $13.4 million--$11.7 million in 1966. Imports of cotton were also higher and totaled $18.8 million, $1.8 million above the previous year. Imports of rice are expected to have been higher, continuing the upward trend. Little change in cotton imports is expected.

In 1968, total U.S. exports to South Africa are estimated at $455 million. The agricultural share varies, depending primarily on wheat exports. Since the United States did not export wheat to South Africa in 1968, agricultural exports were lower than usual. However, exports of rice, the largest of the 1968 agricultural exports, were higher and totaled 75,000 tons valued at $15.2 million. Cotton was the second largest agricultural export, 5,000 tons valued at $2.6 million. Since South Africa is not expected to import much wheat in 1969, total U.S. agricultural exports to that country will not change significantly from the low level of 1968. However, the uptrend in rice exports should continue.

U.S. imports from South Africa increased in 1968, reaching $253 million. Agricultural imports usually are between 10 and 20 percent of total imports. Wool and sugar are the major U.S. agricultural imports and in recent years they have accounted for over 80 percent of the agricultural total. Imports of South African fruit, though still small, are expected to continue slowly increasing. (Mary T. Chambliss)

SUDAN

Sudan's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1968 was about $1.4 billion; per capita GDP was about $95 for a current population of 14.3 million. Agriculture accounts for 50 to 60 percent of the GDP annually; approximately 95 percent of the country's foreign exchange is earned through the sale of agricultural products.

Agricultural Production

Agricultural production in the Sudan in 1968 declined slightly from 1967. Production of cotton lint, the most important cash crop grown in the Sudan, was 185,000 tons, 11,000 tons less than 1967. The Sudan is the second largest producer of cotton in Africa after the United Arab Republic. Gum arabic production reached a record 80,000 tons, up 2,000 tons over the previous year. Gum arabic is a very important nonfood commodity produced in the Sudan. Sorghum, the major subsistence crop in the Sudan, production reached a high of 2 million tons. Sorghum made up about 80 percent of the 1968 grain production. Wheat and corn are generally irrigated and accounted for approximately 10 percent of the cereals. Wheat production in 1968 was 95,000 tons, while corn production was 52,000. Millet production was 350,000 tons, up 10,000 tons from 1967. Other important food crops are beans and peas, oilseeds, cassava (manioc), potatoes, dates, and citrus fruits. For statistics on 1968 production of crops, see table 7 in appendix.

Policy

The current development plan stresses crop diversification, industrial development, and agribusiness expansion. The Sudanese Government during 1968 concentrated its economic efforts on two major objectives: Reducing public expenditures and developing a program to persuade middle class Sudanese to go into agriculture. To encourage middle class participation, the Government plans to distribute 1,000-acre tracts to these future farmers. In aggregate, some 500,000 acres suitable for mechanized farming are available for distribution under the plan.

Lack of water has been the major deterrent to the development of this under-utilized area. Plans to irrigate the 500,000 acres will be given high priority by the Sudanese Government during 1969.

The Sudanese Government is currently negotiating for overseas financial assistance to help create a disease-free zone in this area so that livestock can be raised and livestock products exported to the European market. Increased priority has been given to the overall development of livestock resources through the establishment of 60 mobile veterinary units to operate in several provinces. During 1968, Libya and Sudan agreed to construct a desert road between the two countries which would expedite the export of livestock from the Sudan.

The major Sudan area under expanded irrigation development is the Gezira Scheme area, a Government-controlled project where quality long staple cotton is produced. Also special attention has been given to the northern irrigation projects in the Shendi, Dongola, and Merowe areas. Contracts for the $15-million Roseires Dam electrification project have been awarded to eight foreign firms which will supply the needed equipment. The project, financed by the World Bank under a 25-year loan, will be completed by the end of 1970.

The World Bank has approved a $5-million loan to develop mechanized farming; the project covers underdeveloped areas of central Sudan. Crops will include sorghum, sesame, and cotton. The Sudanese Government has nationalized the import of tea, coffee, and salt. The Government has established a policy to encourage and stimulate private capital investment in industry and to create a favorable climate to attract foreign capital investment.

Foreign Trade

Agricultural exports account for virtually all of the Sudan's exports. Cotton and gum arabic continued to be the major exports. The aggregate value of exports in 1967 was $212 million. Cotton lint and cottonseed account for over half of the Sudan's exports annually. During 1967 cotton lint exports were 141,500 tons valued at approximately $100 million. Italy was the principal customer for Sudan's exports in 1967, purchasing approximately $27 million worth of commodities, followed by India, $22 million; West Germany, $19 million; and the Netherlands, $14 million. Early estimates indicate Sudan's 1968 cotton exports were about $150 million, up considerably from 1967. The increase was due to a larger volume of exports and higher prices.

Aggregate value of imports in 1967 was $232 million. Total agricultural imports were valued at $47 million; agricultural imports from the United States were $9 million in 1967. Nonagricultural imports totaled $185 million in 1967 and consisted primarily of agricultural machinery, transportation equipment, and building construction materials. The United Kingdom continued to be the principal supplier of Sudan's imports, providing $46 million worth of commodities, followed by India, $22 million; Japan, $17 million; and United States, $16 million. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

TANZANIA

Tanzania's economy expanded by nearly 5 percent during 1968 despite several depressing developments: (1) Reduced sisal earnings resulting from the competition of synthetic fibers; (2) the impact of adverse weather on the agricultural sector; and (3) the uncertainties and dislocations following the nationalization of the banking system and some key industries. A decline in Tanzania's trade surplus was offset by an improvement in foreign exchange earnings from invisibles, including transport services to Zambia, tourism, construction, and shipping services. A significant development in 1968 was the completion of a 1,058-mile pipeline to supply petroleum to Zambia. The Tan Zam pipeline stretches from Dar es Salaam to Ndola in the Zambian copperbelt.

Agricultural Production

During 1968 Tanzania's agricultural output increased nearly 4 percent despite adverse weather conditions. Cotton, coffee, sisal, cashew nuts, cloves, and tea continued as the major cash crops for export. Cotton lint production dropped from the year earlier level to 54,000 tons in 1968. Coffee production picked up 10,000 tons over 1967. The sisal harvest was 220,000 tons, a 4,000-ton drop from 1967's output. Cashew nuts zoomed to a production high of 78,000 tons, an increase of 3,000 tons over 1967. Clove production from the island of Zanzibar in 1968 was 14,000 tons, up from the 1967 crop of only 4,000 tons; 1968 was an "on year" in the clove production cycle. Tea, one of Tanzania's expanding crops, reached a production high of 8,000 tons in 1968, 1,000 tons over 1967 output.

Sorghum and millet, the major subsistence items in Tanzania, had a 1.15 million-ton crop, an increase of 5,000 tons over 1967. The corn harvest was 710,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons over the previous year's output. Corn is a strong secondary subsistence crop in this country.

Pyrethrum production was 5,000 tons, same as in the 3 previous years. Pyrethrum, from which an insecticide is derived, is being threatened by a new synthetic developed at the Rothamsted Experimental Station in Great Britain. The synthetic has the same low toxicity to animals and humans and fast insect destruction as the natural product, but the synthetic has much greater potency and its power is longer and stronger. For statistics on 1968 production of other crops, see table 7 in appendix.

Policy

The Arusha Agreement was one of the major events to take place in Tanzania in 1968. Each member of the East African Community (EAC)--Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda--signed a preferential trade agreement with the EC. The EAC currently benefits from Commonwealth preferences but desired EC trade preferences to maintain its present share of EC trade. The EAC-EC trade pact provides for duty-free entry of most East African exports to the EC, but with restrictions on some major exports: coffee and cloves would be limited by duty-free quotas; canned pineapple by a safeguard clause. The Arusha Agreement does not include development aid; it does provide for reverse preferences on some products from the EC.

Tanzania is in a program designed to build a collective rural economy based on self-reliance and a modern form of traditional communal production and sharing. Nationalized businesses in Tanzania include banks, major export-import companies, life insurance companies, several factories, and a substantial percentage of the sisal industry. These nationalized industries are controlled by the government-owned National Development Corporation (NDC). The NDC's enterprises are highly diversified, including tourism operations.

The renewal of diplomatic relations with Great Britain, broken off in 1965 over the Rhodesian issue, was beneficial, but development aid from Britain is apt to be limited. Trade is still banned between Tanzania and South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Portuguese territories, and trade with Japan is restricted. Officials believe there is a need for the development of agribusiness enterprises to supply consumer products for the expanding domestic market. The livestock sector has significant potential for development with the availability of good grasses and plentiful grazing land. However, the major problems to be solved in order to develop a viable livestock industry are: (1) The elimination or control of livestock disease and pests--East Coast Fever, rinderpest, and tsetse fly infestation; (2) the establishment of an integrated marketing and transportation system; (3) a management program to improve the breeds and the quality of livestock.

During 1968 Tanzania received an International Development Association (IDA) loan for livestock development. A credit of $1.3 million from IDA will assist the implementation of the first stage of a livestock program to help diversify Tanzania's agricultural production. The funds will be used to develop five large ranches encompassing 420,000 acres to increase the output of beef and expand the production of improved breeding stock. Three of the ranches are already established and two are scheduled to be in operation in 1970. All will be developed by the National Agricultural Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of the NDC. The program to be undertaken on the ranches will increase the output of beef for local consumption and export. This will reduce the fiscal drain from imports of meat.

Foreign Trade

Tanzania is the world's major producer and exporter of cloves, annually supplying about 80 percent of the global trade. Tanzania is also the world's second leading exporter of sisal and cashew kernels. Value of total exports in 1967 was $229 million, a drop of $5 million from 1966. Agricultural exports represented $158 million of the total in 1967. In 1967 Tanzania's cotton exports were valued at $35 million, coffee $33 million, sisal $28 million, meat and meat preparations $7 million, and tea $6 million. The United Kingdom was Tanzania's major customer in 1967 taking over $65 million worth of exports. Zambia was second taking $17 million, followed by Hong Kong $15 million, and India $14 million.

The value of Tanzania's total imports in 1967 was $221 million, down from $226 million in 1966. Agricultural imports represented $24 million and consisted primarily of cereals and cereal preparations, dairy products, margarine and shortening, fruits and vegetables, and beer and wine. The United Kingdom was the major supplier providing $52 million in commodities followed by Kenya $31 million, Italy $19 million, and United States approximately $14 million.

With Tanzania's 1968 exports likely totaling $230 million and imports $259 million, a trade deficit is indicated, its first since independence from Britain in 1961. Characteristic of the structure of Tanzania's economy is its great dependence on the world market prices of cotton, coffee, sisal, cloves, and tea. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

TUNISIA

The Tunisian economy, which had difficulty during 1966 and 1967, experienced an encouraging upturn during 1968. Based on an estimate made late in 1968, it is expected that Tunisia's GDP was up about 7 percent over the 1967 level. This increase was due not only to a higher, more nearly normal agricultural output, but also to increased tourism and rising production of petroleum.

Agricultural Production

Production in Tunisia recovered somewhat during 1968 from drought-reduced crops of 1966 and 1967; however, output was well below the 1965 level and far below the record output in 1963. The index of agricultural production rose from a rather low level of 81 (1957-59=100) in 1967 to 93 in 1968. On a per capita basis, production rose from an index of 66 to 74. Higher wheat, barley, and citrus crops in 1968 caused the increase in the production index.

The 1967/68 season began with good rains countrywide, but the critical spring rains were not sufficient to carry the cereal crops through to maturity. Hail and heavy rains in June hampered the cereal harvest.

Grains--wheat, barley, corn, sorghum, and oats--are the most important sector of Tunisian agriculture in terms of value of production. Wheat grossed (both hard and soft) for 1968 at 390,000 tons, considerably above the 282,000-ton crop of 1967, but well below the 1960-65 average, and fell short of satisfying the annual consumption requirement of 620,000 tons. The outlook for grain production in 1969 is somewhat pessimistic, however, due to poor moisture conditions.

The long-term outlook for wheat production is more promising, particularly since the semi-dwarf, Mexican wheat varieties are suitable to Tunisian conditions. In 1968, test fields of improved Mexican wheats yielded as high as 78 bushels per acre on nonirrigated farms and 104 bushels per acre under irrigation. The national average yield was only 6 bushels per acre for 1968. As Tunisian farmers employ improved cultural practices along with the potentially higher yielding varieties of wheat, self-sufficiency may be possible.

Citrus fruit production varied considerably in recent years, but does not appear to have increased significantly since 1960/61. A record crop of 110,000 tons was picked in 1966/67, declining in 1967/68 to an estimated 61,000 tons. The projection for the 1968/69 crop was 85,000 tons. The rate of establishing new citrus groves has slowed in recent years though further expansion is likely in the Upper Medjerda Valley once the area is irrigated.

Olive oil production from the 1967 crop was about 51,000 tons, and the 1968 harvest first promised to provide a near record output. Continued drought reduced olive size and oil content, however, and recent estimates indicate that oil from the 1968 crop may not exceed 50,000 tons.

The overall outlook for agriculture in 1969 is not good. Rainfall in most of Tunisia has been late and below normal this season. A fair cereal crop is possible in the north, but moisture in the central and southern zones was insufficient for planting wheat and barley. The livestock situation is even more critical, because there was little reserve of forage in late 1968, and pastures did not revive in winter and early spring 1969. Some sheep were lost. Livestock officials fear that heavy losses--as much as one-third of the sheep and cattle--could be incurred if the planned emergency feeding program is not effected.

Policy

The main theme of Tunisian agricultural policy during the recent Four-Year Plan has been to bring about shifts in systems of land tenure and farm organization for increased production and more efficient use of agricultural labor. Much of the Government's efforts and resources have been devoted to making production cooperatives the principal agricultural institution in the country. Most of the ex-colon lands--600,000 hectares (1.5 million acres) or more--besides the public Habous (religious trust) land and other unused land which the state took over since 1956, has now been converted into cooperatives.

Production cooperatives in the north are the most important feature of this reorganization. Production and other appropriate types of cooperatives have also been organized in other areas in an effort to develop more efficient groupings of small holdings, specialized farms, and communal grazing operations. As of September 1, 1968, there were reported to be 1,035 cooperative units comprising about 1.8 million hectares (4.45 million acres) in the entire country. In addition, there were 228 service cooperatives serving just over 1 million hectares (2.5 million acres). The latter cooperatives provide common marketing, processing, farming supplies, and other services, but allow producers wide individual initiative in management.

Agriculture, since independence, has not grown at the expected rate, but Tunisian authorities believe that the agricultural reorganization, continued foreign assistance, massive education, and further development foreseen in the new Four-Year Plan will bring an upturn.

The World Bank, FAO, the United States, and several other nations are contributing to agricultural development. Public Law 480 commodities have helped Tunisia to maintain supplies and raw materials and to carry out conservation and development programs during recent years. Some projects through which the United States contributes to agricultural development are: Wheat improvement, Mediterranean fruit fly control, soil and water conservation, dam and well construction, agricultural training, animal health and nutrition, and agricultural credit.

Details of the 1969-73 Four-Year Plan are not yet available, but it is believed that the Government intends to invest at least 20 percent of a total budget of over $1,905 million in agricultural development through 1972. Much of this will be for continued organization and equipping of cooperatives. Irrigation facilities and well drilling are priority items in the plan. The reorganization and modernization of food processing industries and marketing organizations are to continue in order to increase exports and improve the local diet.

Foreign Trade

The value of Tunisia's total exports for 1967 was $149 million with agricultural exports making up 33 percent of this total. Agricultural exports were down considerably from 1966 because of reduced availability of durum wheat and olive oil for export. Olive oil was Tunisia's most valuable agricultural export ($15.1 million) followed by wine ($10.1 million) and citrus fruit ($6.3 million).

Both the value of food and agricultural products imported and their share of total imports increased between 1966 and 1967. Agricultural products accounted for almost 30 percent of total imports valued at $261 million for 1967.

By far, the largest agricultural item imported was wheat--335,800 tons valued at $24.9 million. In terms of nonagricultural trade, France is Tunisia's leading trading partner. In agricultural trade, the United States was, by far, the largest supplier with about 57 percent of the total 1967 agricultural imports. Approximately 80 percent of these U.S. sales were made within the framework of P.L. 480 financing. The big items in the United States to Tunisia trade were wheat and soybean oil.

During the next 4 years covered by the new plan, the Tunisian Government foresees increasing exports of olive oil, fruit, vegetables, and canned food. It also counts on greater production and sale of phosphate and processed fertilizers, cellulose pulp, and petroleum. No exports of cereals are expected, but imports may gradually decline as a result of the domestic wheat program. The need for imports of cotton, tallow, vegetable oil, and some other food products is likely to increase. (Margaret B. Missiaen)

UGANDA

Uganda is unlike its East African Community (EAC) Associates, Kenya and Tanzania. Its geography is different, its scenery is different, and its climate is different. Uganda's major foreign exchange earners are coffee and cotton; together they account for approximately two-thirds of its exports in value. The United States is Uganda's major coffee customer. The agricultural sector is the basis and dominant feature of Uganda's economy. It accounts for approximately two-thirds of the gross domestic product (GDP), employs roughly 90 percent of the labor force, and provides 85 percent of the foreign exchange earnings annually. In 1967, Uganda's GDP was approximately $700 million; $89 per capita for its then estimated population of 7.9 million.

Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production in Uganda showed a 4-percent increase from the year earlier level. Coffee production increased but cotton output remained unchanged due to adverse weather conditions. Coffee output zoomed to a record high of 186,000 tons, an increase of 24,000 tons over 1967. Coffee export prices were higher than in 1967. In addition to an increased coffee quota of 135,000 tons under the International Coffee Agreement (ICA), exports included approximately 15,000 tons to non-quota markets. The United States is Uganda's major coffee customer, purchasing annually approximately $40 million worth, mainly robusta. The cotton crop was 54,000 tons, a reduction of 10,000 tons from 1967. Tea production showed remarkable growth reaching a new record high of 15,000 tons in 1968, a 4,000-ton increase over 1967 output. Raw sugar production also reached a new high of 162,000 tons, 16,000 tons over 1967 output. Corn production was 320,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons over 1967. Sorghum and millet production was 710,000 tons. For statistics on 1968 production of other major crops, see table 7 in appendix.

Policy

The major structural weakness of Uganda's economy, like many less developed economies, is its dependence on the world market prices of primary agricultural commodities. There is an urgency felt by the Government for the establishment and development of an agribusiness sector to supply needed consumer products for the expanding domestic market. Planners feel it is essential to reduce the drain on foreign exchange earnings by expanding the export base, including primary products and manufactured goods. The multiplier effect of an expanding export base would broaden and diversify the local supporting industries and services. The Ugandan Government is placing great stress on crop diversification and improvement of the livestock sector which has substantial potential in the future development of the country. Under the current 5-Year Development Plan, now just past the midpoint, a more balanced and viable economy is planned, through accelerated and diversified cash crop production, rapid industrialization, agribusiness development, and improvement in transport, power, infrastructure, and basic marketing facilities.

Import controls have been increased to give priority to building up foreign exchange holdings and capital investment necessary to implement the development plan.

In an effort to hold down government expenditures, a costly cotton subsidy to growers was eliminated in 1968. During late 1968, the Government introduced a new sales tax which should raise $14 million in

1969 to assist in funding the priority projects of the development plan. Previously, the customs and excise duties were the main taxes on the Ugandan consumer. Now a sales tax with a base of 10 percent but increasing up to 20 percent of wholesale prices has been imposed on both domestic and imported commodities. The sales tax is a fiscal vehicle to be utilized in building viable industrial and agribusiness sectors in Uganda.

Some basic items are not affected by the 10-percent sales tax, namely meat, milk, vegetables, sugar, salt, corn meal, and plantains (cooking bananas). Stress is being placed on job training, trade schools, primary education, production incentive programs, and practical use of research and technology in crop production and livestock herding. Crop diversification and alternative crops have succeeded moderately well in Uganda but raising output to a level which provides substantial export surpluses has been a slow process. The development of new crops, such as vanilla, tobacco, cocoa, and vegetables entails intensive research to determine the varieties of crops best suited to Uganda's ecological conditions.

The East African Community signed an association agreement with the EC in July 1968. The EAC currently benefits from Commonwealth preferences but also desires EC trade preferences to maintain its present share of EC trade. The EAC-EC trade pact provides for duty-free entry of most East African exports to the EC, but restricts some major exports: coffee and cloves are limited by duty-free quotas; and canned pineapple by a safeguard clause. The Arusha Agreement does not include development aid; it does provide for reverse preferences on some products from the EC. The trade agreement has not yet been ratified by any of the governments.

Uganda's agribusiness sector expanded rapidly during 1968. Projects recently completed or now underway include a $4.2-million coffee-processing plant, expansion of the steel plant at Jinja, and the construction of a plastic packing materials and paper products factory. A major goal, both long run and short term, in the restructuring of Uganda's economy is to change the composition of its imports from food and consumer commodities to capital producer goods.

Foreign Trade

Uganda had a very favorable balance of trade during the decade ended 1967. Exports exceeded imports in 1967 by $57 million.

Coffee and cotton exports represented around 65 percent of the value of Uganda's aggregate exports in 1967. The value of aggregate exports in 1967 was $216 million, an increase of only $2 million over 1966. The value of agricultural exports was $176 million, about the same as a year earlier. Agricultural exports to Kenya and Tanzania are primarily sugar, tobacco, and vegetable oils.

The United Kingdom continued to be Uganda's major customer, taking about $43 million worth of exports in 1967. The United States, the second best customer, took $39 million worth of exports, primarily coffee. Other leading customers were Japan, $16 million; India, $7 million; and West Germany, $6 million.

The value of total imports in 1967 was $159 million, a decrease of $11 million from 1966. Agricultural products account for only $17 million. In 1967, Uganda's major suppliers were Kenya, $41 million; United Kingdom, around $40 million; West Germany, $14 million; and United States, about $8 million. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Agriculture continued to play the dominant role in the UAR's economy in 1968, despite notable expansion in the petroleum industry and other industrial sectors of the economy during the year. Moreover, the continued shortage of funds made the implementation of development programs difficult. And it is questionable if expansion in the country's gross national product maintained the annual pace of 5.3 percent growth registered during 1960-65. Some economic benefits from the High Aswan Dam were realized, but they were not sufficient to offset increased pressure on the economy from population growth.

Agricultural Production

Total farm production in 1968 was down slightly from 1967. Output on a per capita basis declined for the fifth consecutive year and was only 89 percent of the 1957-59 average. Grain production in 1968 is estimated at slightly above 7 million tons. Only rice, reported at close to 2.4 million tons, showed any significant advance over the 1967 level. Wheat production totaled 1.5 million tons; corn, 2.3 million tons, and a combined total of close to 1 million tons of millet, sorghum, and barley was harvested. Larger acreage was the major factor contributing to greater rice production. Preliminary data would suggest that there was little, if any, expansion in the area planted to the other grains even though the Egyptian Government had earlier planned that considerably larger acreages of wheat and corn would be grown during 1968.

Reports indicate that cotton acreage in 1968 was about 1.5 million acres, 10 percent below a year earlier. They also indicate considerable improvement in yields. Resulting production was only 4 percent below the preceding year's harvest. Latest estimates place 1968 production at 420,000 tons. Improved yields are believed to reflect, in part, farmers response to the government's new policy of increased prices for higher yields and better quality of selected varieties of cotton in 1968.

A reduced output of cottonseed was offset in part by expansion of other oilseed crops, and total oilseed production probably equaled or slightly surpassed the 1967 harvest. Even so, a large vegetable oil deficit remained, assuming maintenance of the level of consumption.

Increased acreage and production were indicated for onions, the third ranking export crop. Added emphasis was also given to other vegetables and citrus. They have provided increased income for producers and larger foreign exchange earnings.

The 1968 production of sugarcane, estimated at 4,350,000 tons, was some 50,000 tons below that for the previous year. Sugar production has been declining since 1963 and unless this trend can be reversed, larger imports will be needed to maintain the consumption level.

Little change is expected for the livestock industry. Forage production in the UAR is one of the main factors limiting expansion of livestock numbers. With consumption of livestock products already low, greater reliance must be placed upon imports to meet local needs.

Policy

The austerity program implemented shortly after the Middle East crisis in 1967 continued in 1969. Even so, data for the first three quarters indicated that the country's foreign exchange position in 1968 continued the downtrend of recent years. Earnings from the tourist industry remained below normal levels and there were no tolls from the Suez Canal. Prior to the closing of the canal, its annual earnings exceeded $200 million. Much of the country's financial assistance in 1968 was received as grants from other Arabian countries. An International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) mission visited the UAR during the year, reportedly to determine how the Bank might provide assistance for irrigation, transportation, and fertilizer projects.

In early 1969 the filling of the High Dam's reservoir neared completion. Installation of 12 turbines, scheduled to be operational by the end of 1969 and producing 10 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, was on schedule, with 9 units in operation in early 1969. The pace at which the increased water and electricity can be fully utilized for expanding crop and industrial production will determine how soon planned benefits can be realized from the large investments.

Foreign Trade

During 1967 the value of total UAR exports reached $565.8 million--it is questionable if they reached this level in 1968. Cotton exports were valued at $279.7 million in 1967, or 15 percent below those for the preceding year. The value of cotton sales was off some 15 percent during the first 11 months (September 1967 through July 1968) of the 1967/68 marketing year when compared with those for the preceding season. There are indications, however, that in the 1967/68 marketing year for the first time since 1956, the major share of UAR cotton exports went to free world countries rather than to the communist bloc. Decreased earnings from cotton exports likely were offset in part by greater rice and vegetable sales. Special programs have been undertaken to promote the supply of these commodities available for export. Some 435,000 tons of milled rice were exported in 1967 reportedly at a value of $68.5 million. This compares with 346,700 tons valued at $49 million for 1966. With increased production and improved world prices, even larger returns were likely in 1968. Vegetable exports, mostly onions, now exceed $25 million annually; indications are that exports of these products will increase as new government policies are enacted.

A large trade deficit continues. The value of total UAR imports in 1967 exceeded $775 million--exceeding exports by approximately $210 million. Foods make up a sizable share of all imports. Arrangements made with the USSR and other European countries early in the year provided for the delivery of some 2.1 million tons of grain equivalent of wheat and wheat flour during fiscal 1969. All but about 800,000 tons of these supplies probably were delivered by the end of calendar 1968. The Soviet Union and East European countries were the major suppliers. Other shipments came from Spain and various EC countries; it would appear that these countries will be supplying most of UAR's bread grain imports for first half of 1969.

Along with vegetable oils, mainly in the form of oilseeds from Sudan, the UAR is a net importer of sugar, meat, dairy products, and tobacco. Despite the general austerity program undertaken, the level of these imports in 1968 likely equaled or surpassed quantities received in 1967.

Incomplete data for 1968 indicate that U.S. trade with the UAR declined for the third consecutive year. Value of U.S. agricultural shipments to the UAR plunged from $137.8 million in 1966 to only $32.5 million for 1967, principally because of reduced U.S. shipments of agricultural products under P.L. 480. The UAR's last P.L.-480 agreement with the United States expired in June 1966. Prospects are not good for a sizable expansion in dollar sales to the UAR, considering that country's difficult financial situation.

Total U.S. imports from the UAR declined from $17.8 million in 1966 to $15.1 million for 1967; agricultural imports amounted to $12.4 million and $8.1 million, respectively, for those years. Cotton, the dominant U.S. agricultural import from the UAR, dropped from $12.2 million in 1966 to $7.9 million the following year. (Cline J. Warren)

ZAMBIA

Agricultural Production

Unfavorable weather conditions generally lowered agricultural production during the 1967/68 crop season. Production of corn, the staple food crop, declined for the third consecutive year. Tobacco, the most important commercial crop, had a moderately higher harvest than in 1967, but still lower than the 1962-66 average. Production of some crops did increase. The 1968 cotton crop could double the previous crop. During 1968 Zambia became self-sufficient in the production of eggs and table birds. Local production of meat has not been sufficient; large imports of cattle and beef are necessary.

The outlook for the 1968/69 season is somewhat better. Weather conditions have been relatively good and prices for several crops have turned up. Record cotton and sugar crops as well as larger tobacco and peanut crops are expected. For the first time, domestically produced rice is expected to be marketed commercially; however, most of Zambia's rice needs will continue to be imported.

The bulk of Zambia's tobacco crop is Virginia flue-cured, but small quantities of burley and oriental are also grown. Sales of tobacco on the Lusaka auction floors totaled 6,600 tons in 1968 compared with 5,300 tons in 1967. However, the value of the 1968 sales was only $6 million, a decrease from the $6.7 million value of 1967 sales.

For the 1969 season, the Virginia flue-cured crop is estimated at almost the same level as the previous crop of 6,300 tons; it may prove to be slightly higher. The burley crop is expected to total about 450 tons and the oriental crop about 150 tons, both slightly larger than the 1968 crops.

Zambia's 1968 commercial corn crop was around 365,000 tons. The 1969 crop is not expected to be larger because of heavy rains in the Western Province. The latest 1969 estimate is for a commercial crop of about 363,000 tons. Farmers are being encouraged to grow more sorghums.

There has been no increase in 1969 producer prices of peanuts. However, an improved freight rate, enabling growers in outlying areas to net higher returns, encouraged an increase in peanut production this season. Early estimates place the 1969 crop at about 12,000 tons. Drought conditions and rosette disease reduced the 1968 crop greatly, to about 8,000 tons.

Cotton production has grown rapidly in recent years. The 1968 crop was reported at about 3,300 tons (seedcotton basis). A further improvement in producer prices in early 1969 led to increased acreage, and a doubling of the crop is expected. Despite this increasing production of cotton, Zambia still must import textile goods, primarily from South Africa and the United Kingdom.

Sugar production is also expanding, primarily at the Nakambala Sugar Estates and nearby areas. Raw sugar production in 1968 was about 22,000 tons; 1969 production is expected to reach 27,000 tons. At present Zambia requires about 55,000 tons of sugar each year but sugar consumption is increasing rapidly. However, at the present rate of expansion, the country could be self-sufficient in sugar production by the mid-1970's.

The Government is encouraging greater production of fruit and vegetables, both in production schemes sponsored by the Government and by individual farmers. For example, a banana scheme introduced last year could make the country self-sufficient in 5 years. Also a $4-million pineapple canning plant should be operational this year in northwest Zambia; it will also be able to can other fruit and vegetables. Citrus nurseries have been established at farm institutes throughout the country to provide trees for distribution to farmers. Zambia currently imports large quantities of both fruit and vegetables, mostly from neighboring countries.

Policy

To encourage the transition from subsistence to cash farming, the Zambian Government is sponsoring various development schemes, establishing cooperatives, and promoting an attractive price policy. Particular emphasis is being placed on tobacco, sugar, cotton, peanut, and livestock production. Also the Ministry of Agriculture in 1968 compiled a list of crops and livestock most suitable for each Zambian district; it is hoped that farmers will make use of this information to produce crops for which there is an accessible market.

A unified marketing system within the country is being planned. A National Agricultural Marketing Board will be established this year, combining and taking over the functions of the Grain Marketing Board and the Agricultural Rural Marketing Board.

To encourage development in rural areas, President Kenneth D. Kaunda announced in January 1969 the combination of the ministries and departments of agriculture, lands, natural resources, and cooperatives into the Ministry of Rural Development. This new Ministry is expected to insure that the President's greater concern and emphasis on rural development will be extended throughout the Government and will result in more rapid development in all rural areas. At the same time, the President announced the consolidation of the Credit Organization of Zambia and the Agricultural Development Corporation to form the Rural Development Corporation. Also, to strengthen the position of the provinces in relation to the central government, a cabinet minister has been appointed to head each province. This decentralization is to promote more rapid development of the rural areas and make the central government more responsive to the needs of each province.

It was also announced that agriculture will be taught in all primary and secondary schools and teacher-training colleges. A school of agriculture will be established in the University of Zambia as soon as possible.

Foreign Trade

Neither agricultural imports nor agricultural exports are an important percentage of total imports or exports. Agricultural imports--chiefly wheat, beef, dairy products, vegetables, and fruit--are only about 8 percent of total imports. Australia, Rhodesia, Botswana, other Commonwealth countries, and South Africa have been important suppliers. However, since Rhodesia's declaration of unilateral independence in 1965, Zambian trade with Rhodesia has decreased. South Africa and other countries close to Zambia, such as Kenya, appear to have benefited from this change.

The most important agricultural exports are tobacco, corn, and peanuts. The United Kingdom and Congo (Kinshasa) have been the traditional markets for these products. Zambia has commitments to export corn to Mainland China and seeks new markets in Africa and the Far East. (Mary T. Chambliss)

WEST ASIA

IRAN

In recent years Iran's economy has expanded rapidly. The gross national product increased 8.8 percent from 1966 to 1967 and the upswing trend continued through 1968, with agriculture contributing an excellent harvest. Agriculture, however, must continue to expand production to satisfy demand, for the population has increased in recent years at an average annual rate of just under 3 percent.

Iran's expanding economy is backed by confidence that it will continue to grow and the Fourth Development Plan should assist its expansion. Although petroleum contributes about 90 percent of the total value of all exports and has served as backing for Iran's ambitious development plans, the economy is being diversified. Agriculture is being built up toward national self-sufficiency in food production. Buying power is increasing while prices have remained stable, stimulating a demand for more consumer goods.

Agricultural Production

Favorable weather conditions again in 1968 provided Iran with the precipitation required for an excellent harvest of cereals and other crops. With few exceptions Iran's farm output was very satisfactory. Besides favorable weather, increased use of fertilizer and pesticides and a more efficient utilization of agricultural credit have all contributed, along with such measures as additional irrigation provided under the Third Development Plan.

Iran's index of agricultural production for 1968 rose by 8 percent from 1967 to 144 percent of the 1957-59 average. Production on a per capita basis increased about 5 percent to 108 percent of the base period.

Crops can be grown on about 12 percent of Iran's total area, but in any year only about a third of this land is cultivated. Three-quarters of this farmed land is planted to grains; wheat makes up by far the largest proportion of the grains. In 1968 a record crop of 4.4 million tons of wheat was produced. A shortage of grain storage facilities prompted Iran to export wheat for the second straight year. Some 250,000 tons of the 1968 harvest was exportable. By the time the 1969 crop is harvested additional storage facilities will be available. With Soviet help, Iran has been building additional silos, and the country's modern grain storage capacity should approach an estimated 900,000 tons by mid-1969.

If weather conditions continue reasonably favorable, Iran may maintain self-sufficiency in wheat production in the coming years with some quantities for export. Late, but heavy fall rains and heavy winter snow augur well for a favorable 1969 harvest. For the coming season, 1,500 tons of Penjamo 62 (Mexican dwarf wheat) seed have been imported from Turkey, for trial planting.

The next two most important grains, barley and rice, also did well in 1968 and more land was planted to these crops. Rice has shown continued expansion in recent years, reflecting increased domestic demand and better methods of production.

Sugarbeet production, which increased dramatically in recent years, was 500,000 tons above 1967 output. This increase was mainly due to larger acreage. At the same time, cane sugar production has steadily risen. In another 4 years the Khuzistan cane sugar area is expected to double its present output of between 45,000 and 50,000 tons of refined sugar. But sugar production unlikely will increase to the point where Iran becomes a net exporter of sugar. Population is increasing at a rate of 2.8 percent and since the consumer's purchasing power is also increasing, sugar consumption will increase, especially considering that the per capita consumption of sugar is low compared with many other countries. Also, sugarbeets will increasingly compete with other crops for irrigated land and this may slow down the present rate of increase in sugar production.

The apricot and raisin crops at 8,500 and 60,000 tons respectively, were larger than the 1967 crops. Both crops suffered some fungus damage in the Azerbaijan area and this slightly affected the quality of some of the apricot crop. The 280,000-ton date crop was average and about the same as in 1967. In the Khuzistan the trees were hurt by an early spring frost. Quality of the 1968 dates was better than the 1967 crop.

Almond production at 24,000 tons was one-fifth larger than 1967 production and would have probably been larger had there not been some spring frost damage at blossom time. Walnuts also produced well in most growing areas, especially in the Azerbaijan area. The pistachio crop equaled record levels in 1968. This was the result of favorable weather during a year when pistachios, which are cyclical producers, were due to produce a heavier crop. In these years of heavier production, nuts are somewhat smaller.

Cotton production increased from 115,000 tons in 1967 to 142,000 in 1968. Increased plantings and timely Government supervision of insect controls were the principal factors. Heavy rains along the Caspian Coast prior to and during harvest somewhat lowered the quality of the crop in this area.

Leaf tobacco, troubled by blue mold, in the Guilan, Mazandaran, and Gorgan areas, and the Caspian Coast, was 20 percent below the 1967 harvest. To prevent similar damage to the 1969 crop, the Tobacco Monopoly is supplying farmers with fungicides and spray equipment.

Demand for livestock products continues strong and despite a stepped-up program of production and increasing livestock numbers, Iran still must import to meet the demand. The Government has been encouraging the raising of beef cattle and is pushing dairy production; but at present, the rate of growth of livestock numbers is only about 2 percent, well below the annual rate of growth of the population.

Policy

Iran moved into its Fourth Development Plan in March 1968. As did the Third Plan, it calls for stepping up the agricultural sector of the economy. Officials of the Plan Organization consider that, under present and future economic conditions, agriculture is of special significance. At present, it contributes about 24 percent to Iran's gross national product, and planners estimate that, except for petroleum, it will continue to be the most important contributor for a number of years. Also, from the standpoint of per capita income, the rural sector is very important. With some 61 percent of the total population rural, and about 48 percent of the labor force employed by agriculture, development efforts to raise the per capita income must place increased efforts on improving agricultural production. Furthermore, this sector supplies many of the raw materials for the industrial sector and buys back a considerable portion of the manufactured output.

For the Iranian year 1346 (March 21, 1967, to March 20, 1968) the Agricultural Bank of Iran continued its credit operations on about the same level as the prior year, making some 300,000 loans amounting to around $70 million. These loans were made to cooperatives and to individual farmers who did not belong to cooperatives. The loans were made for current agricultural purposes--i.e., purchase of seed, fertilizer and pesticides, for irrigation, for planting of orchards, for the construction of rural public facilities, and for livestock projects. Some of the recipients were the Central Organization of Rural Cooperatives, sugar factories, the Pasteurized Milk Factory, and the Oil Seeds Cultivation Expansion Company. Through the recommendation and with the cooperation of the National Husbandry Organization, the Bank launched an extensive program to grant short-term loans to sheep breeders. Under this program, 224,000 sheep were purchased and fattened. The Bank also has loan functions to fulfill under the supplementary article to the Land Reform Law, and more than 8,000 loans were made to farmers with land utilization rights under this law.

In mid-1968 a new addition was made to Iran's family of specialized banks, called the Agricultural Development Fund of Iran. It was established to promote large-scale agri-industrial corporations by providing long-term, relatively low interest rate credits. The need for such a fund was recognized during the Third Plan when agriculture could not keep pace with the other sectors of the economy. Iran's growing population demands more processed food items which can be supplied by the agribusiness sector. It is in this area that the Fund will provide loans to expand existing facilities and supply equity capital for new large-scale ventures.

Foreign Trade

Agricultural exports account for about 44 percent of the value of all exports excluding petroleum and for about 7 percent when petroleum is considered. For the Iranian year ended March 20, 1968, agricultural exports amounted to about $98 million, with cotton, fruit and nuts, and hides and skins accounting for most of the sales. The United States, buying mostly hides and skins and fruit and nuts, was the fourth largest purchaser of Iranian produce. In 1967, the United States ranked second as a source for Iran's agricultural imports, following West Germany. The United States sold Iran principally cereals and preparations and vegetable oil.

In 1968, U.S. rice was sold on the Iranian market for the first time in quantity. Although this rice is somewhat different in cooking characteristics from Iranian rice, it has been retailing fairly well. The U.S. rice was found to be more uniform in quality than the rice of other world suppliers and was offered at a competitive price.

Wheat exports from the United States have dropped sharply with good Iranian cereal crops. The USSR continues to be the major source of vegetable oil, however, some U.S. soybean oil was imported in 1968 by a private trade agreement under P.L. 480. Iran's agricultural imports have remained at about the same level for the last several years--about 10 percent of total imports.

Because of the rapidly expanding economy many opportunities are provided for U.S. exporters to supply food items, inputs for production, and machinery and equipment. Iran therefore offers the most rapidly growing domestic market in the Middle East where traders and investors are encouraged by the Government, in an environment of political stability. In particular, investments in agricultural industries are being encouraged as the Government has announced specific interest in promoting agribusiness operations for foreign, as well as Iranian, investors.

Of special note, the Second Asian Trade Fair to be held in Teheran during October 1969 will provide a showcase for all interested parties. The United States is planning to participate. (H. Charles Treakle)

IRAQ

Agriculture accounts for about 25 percent of Iraq's gross national product of some $2.2 billion and engages half of the labor force and others not normally counted in the labor force. On the other hand, petroleum and its derivatives, employing small numbers, supports the country's financial system by supplying about 80 percent of the foreign exchange earnings and accounts for about 20 percent of the GNP. Although in recent years there have been fluctuations in oil revenue due to pipeline disputes and in agricultural output due to weather, no great shifts in these two sectors of the economy indicate a substantial structural change.

Agricultural Production

Iraq's agriculture is dominated by weather and 1968 was the first year since 1965 that rainfall was satisfactory for a good harvest. Total production increased 13 percent from 1967.

Iraq, which produces about a fifth of the world's dates, had a better date harvest in 1968 than in 1967, but failed to reach the level of the 1966 crop, which was close to 400,000 tons. Insects affected the 1967 harvest but were not troublesome in 1968.

The impact of weather is registered most directly through the wheat harvest. During years with dry seasons wheat imports are substantial, but when winter and spring rains are favorable, no imports are required and some wheat may be exported.

Cereals, which account for about 95 percent of the field crops, did well in 1968. Iraq's wheat crop is reported to be 1.2 million tons; if so, it was a record. At an experimental level, a Mexipak wheat program was launched in 1968 with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) assistance. Six tons of Mexipak seed were imported. It was reported that Government and farmer multiplication plantings yielded well. To supplement this work the Government has announced plans for importing an additional 800 tons of Mexipak wheat from Pakistan. Barley production in 1968 was an estimated 750,000 tons, up from 700,000 tons in 1967 but far below earlier bumper crops.

Rice, an important summer cereal crop, is grown countrywide--especially in the marshlands. In recent years, experimentation, additional irrigation, and improved drainage have combined with a Government program promoting a greater use of fertilizer to increase rice yields and production. The 1968 crop was 450,000 tons.

Other important crops such as lentils, broadbeans, chickpeas, cotton, flax, tobacco, vegetables, melons, and fruit generally had favorable outputs. Cultivation of legumes is being encouraged by the Ministry of Agriculture and is expanding, especially alfalfa and berseem, which are used for grazing and feeding dairy herds. Berseem is popular as a postharvest forage crop for rice fields.

Iraq probably has the highest number of domestic animals per capita in the Middle East, and these animals are more or less evenly distributed over the land. In the past, output sufficiently met the country's demand for livestock products and provided some foreign exchange. However, domestic demand is increasing and, at present, segments of the livestock industry are not keeping pace with the country's needs. For the most part, Iraq's livestock production continues in the traditional manner, with animals grazing over large areas and being fed concentrates only when natural pastures are exhausted. On the other hand, the poultry industry is progressing satisfactorily, with broilers outdistancing laying flocks.

Policy

Iraq's agriculture, which appears to have lagged for a number of years, may be moving again, as the Government is concentrating on a comprehensive program. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agrarian Reform have been combined to eliminate duplication and to expand complementary functions. The "Law of Agricultural Development" has been passed to provide for large agricultural companies which will be able to establish plantations in certain areas where land is idle or could be made available without social injury. This law provides for the use of private capital, local or foreign, for those farms to be operated with modern techniques. Also, to assist agriculture, the Government has created the Public Organization of Agriculture and Livestock to help with marketing and credit and to provide other services. It is expanding the extension service, using model farms, promoting the use of new varieties and the use of more fertilizer. Through the Grain Board, plans provide for raising the grain storage capacity from 159,000 tons to about 255,000 tons. The Dairy Administration, a pioneer in Iraq's animal improvement program, is assisting with the establishment of modern dairy facilities. With the help of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) during 1968, training was begun for graduate students so as to create a nucleus of experts in dairy manufacturing for future operation of these large dairy processing plants.

A September 1968 report on irrigation and land reclamation listed 28 major irrigation projects throughout the country and showed a total irrigated area of about 10.6 million acres which is being added to and improved with better drainage. At the same time, some land is lost each year to salting. However, despite Iraq's large water resources, controlled water is only sufficient now for the irrigation of about half the arable land in winter, and only about 12 percent in the summer.

The Ministry of Agrarian Reform has assisted agriculture principally through the support and promotion of cooperatives. It makes machinery available, helps establish new projects, provides seed, and works with the Agricultural Bank to make money available for cooperative efforts. The Agricultural Bank also supplies other small farmers with supervised credit at a 3-percent rate.

Foreign Trade

Date exports account for about 45 percent of Iraq's agricultural exports which are estimated at some $39 million, and about a third of all exports, excluding oil. Date exports, on the decline in recent years, are still the leading agricultural exports. Barley exports make up about one-fifth of all farm exports.

Iraq's agricultural imports for 1967 are estimated at about $100 million. Tea is the largest import, followed by sugar, fruits and vegetables, vegetable oil, and, in years of drought by cereals. This pattern has changed very little in recent years.

In the past, Iraq's main suppliers have been the United States and West European countries, although East European countries and Mainland China have been improving their position, principally through bilateral arrangements.

Following the outbreak of the June 1967 war an embargo was placed on Iraqi trade with the United States, the United Kingdom, and Western Germany; this embargo has since been eased somewhat. U.S. agricultural exports to Iraq in 1967 amounted to less than $4 million; the largest item was wheat, valued at $6.1 million. U.S. agricultural imports from Iraq in 1967 totaled $3 million with dates the outstanding item at $1.7 million. (H. Charles Treakle)

ISRAEL

Israel's economy continued its rapid growth during 1968 as the country's gross national product reached an estimated $4.1 billion, 12 percent above the 1967 level. In attempts to control inflation, agreement between labor and Government has held down wage increases. Also, some efforts have been made to liberalize import restrictions.

Agricultural Production

Adverse weather conditions held down the increase in total agricultural production. The index of agricultural production in 1968, at 203 (1957-59=100) was up 7 points from the previous year. Food production on a per capita basis stood at 139, the same as 1967.

Wheat production totaled 165,000 tons in 1968, considerably below the record 222,000 tons produced in 1967 (and well below the 240,000 tons Israel hoped to produce). Dry weather during April was the main cause for lower production.

It has become apparent that 85,000 hectares is about the maximum area suitable for wheat. Any further increase in production will be dependent on wheat seed improvement or increased irrigation.

The output of barley was only slightly more than half the size of the 1967 crop. There was a slight increase in sorghum production. Despite this increase total Israeli feedgrain production covered only 8 percent of domestic requirements in 1968.

The Ministry of Agriculture has recently announced a long-term program of increasing the production of feedgrains in Israel; the long-range target is 30 percent of feedgrain needs. Self-sufficiency in wheat, which was predicted for the early 1970's, is still rather remote.

Production of citrus continues to expand. Production of fresh fruit increased by 16.9 percent in the 1967/68 season to a record total of 1.23 million tons. This substantial increase was due in part to the coming into production of 2,500 acres. Approximately 5 percent of the crop was consumed as fresh fruit; nearly 33 percent was diverted into processing. Exports dropped to an unprecedented 62 percent of production despite an increase of more than 13 percent in export volume.

Outlook for the 1968/69 citrus crop is about the same as the 1967/68 crop, about 1.25 million tons of fruit. There are indications that more of this fruit will be utilized in the processing industry because of the difficulty of marketing increased quantities of fresh fruit in export markets.

Cotton production continues to increase. Acreage in 1967 reached 30,000 hectares (74,000 acres), 130 percent greater than 1964; 60 percent of this increase is irrigated. Preliminary estimates for 1968 show a 3-percent increase in area. The outlook for 1969 is favorable with expected production of 33,000 tons on 30,400 hectares (75,000 acres).

Production of meat increased slightly. There was an increased slaughter of milk cows. However, substantial imports of beef were required since production covers only 40 percent of local requirements.

Israel's poultry industry experienced a rather sharp setback due to severe outbreaks of Newcastle disease which substantially cut back egg production. At one time, it became necessary to import eggs from Italy, This is a considerable change since in 1967 Israel had a quarter-billion egg surplus.

Foreign Trade

During 1968, both total imports and exports increased substantially. Although Israel normally has a trade deficit, it was substantially reduced in 1967. However, in 1968 the deficit skyrocketed and may have reached the level of 1964, which caused a policy of "belt tightening."

The trade deficit in 1967 was $192 million, the 1968 deficit is unofficially estimated at over $400 million. Agricultural imports in 1967 were $157 million while agricultural exports totaled $146 million.

Citrus and citrus products continue as the main export items. In the 1967/68 marketing year, fresh citrus exports increased to a record 766,000 tons.

In 1967 cotton imports remained near the 1966 level, about 6,000 tons. The U.S. share increased from 827 tons to 1,302. Imports from other countries declined. Exports of cotton during 1967 were exceptionally high, 12,251 tons and a record. This was partly the result of high prices in the international markets. Because of this, Israel sold more than expected, greatly reducing its stocks, and requiring some imports toward the end of the period. Exports of more than 3,500 tons went to the United Kingdom and Canada, the latter being a completely new market. Exports in 1969 may total about 8,000 tons.

In recent years Israel has endeavored to develop markets for specialty horticultural products. Exports of avocados, strawberries, and cut flowers, which totaled only $0.5 million in 1964, reached $2.75 million in 1967.

Israel's exports of live animals increased by about 56 percent in 1967. The major increase came in the exports of Friesian-Israeli type cattle to Iran which took over 65 percent of the exports. The other major recipient was France.

Israel continues to increase its exports of fresh goose liver. The total value of liver exports in 1967 was $600,000 and in 1968 likely increased by 25 percent.

The most important agricultural imports of Israel are grains, the demand for which has increased substantially during recent years. During 1968, nearly 1 million tons were imported, 400,000 tons of which were wheat reflecting the reduced wheat crop and increased demand arising partly from the population of the occupied areas. Wheat imports during 1967 totaled 115,000 tons.

Demand for feedgrains continues; in 1968 imported feedgrains amounted to 92 percent of domestic requirements.

Imports of meat (1967) totaled nearly 23,000 tons, a 43-percent decrease from 1966. Imports of livers and tongues (frozen), the main products supplied by the United States, totaled 1,600 tons and about the same as in 1966. The major portion of meat imports for both years came from Argentina.

Oilseeds are the second most important agricultural import of Israel, totaling over $33 million in 1967; virtually all are soybeans from the United States. Imports probably continued at about this level in 1968. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

JORDAN

Jordan's economy is basically agrarian. Farm output normally is not sufficient to meet domestic needs. Jordan's Seven-Year Plan (1964-70) is aimed at increasing the gross national product (GNP) and reducing the trade deficit. GNP for 1967 was estimated at $575 million; of this, agriculture contributed over 20 percent.

Agricultural production fluctuates widely from one year to another due to variable rainfall. The sharpest fluctuations occur in cereal production. These crops are grown almost entirely on rainfed land. Of Jordan's 37,000 square miles, only about 6 percent of the cropland is irrigated. The country is subject to lengthy dry periods; it is especially dry in the south. Meteorological data for 30 years show that there is an average of 2 years of severe drought in each 10-year period. Over a third of the arable land lies fallow each year.

Agricultural Production

In 1968, Jordanian agricultural production fell an estimated 33 percent from the relatively good 1967 year. These production estimates include the West Bank area.

Part of Jordan's vegetable and citrus crops was lost in 1968 because of conflicts in the Jordan valley which seriously affected farming in the irrigated East Ghor. Except for this area, East Bank agricultural production for 1968 can be regarded as average. Some yields were well below 1967's; cereals and pulses were hurt by a failure of the March rains. The country's wheat production in 1968 was about three-fourths of 1967's 226,000-ton crop. On the other hand, summer crops, with the exception of olives, were reasonably good. For all of Jordan, olives produced only about 40 percent of 1967's excellent yields of 99,000 tons. It is estimated that West Bank vegetable and fruit crops were average-to-good.

Early in 1969, prospects looked good for crops and livestock. The winter rainfall was abundant and with adequate spring rain, Jordan's wheat and pulse crops should set well. Recent years have seen impressive gains in farm production through the use of modern practices, but greater strides will be necessary to satisfy the rapidly rising domestic demand supported by a growing population increasing at an annual rate of at least 3 percent. The principal efforts that will help to close this gap are in the agricultural sector, and great hope is placed on new varieties, improved practices, and the increased use of fertilizer. However, in the near future it is expected that Jordan will continue to need to import some agricultural commodities.

Policy

A Seven-Year Plan for economic development, scheduled for 1964-70 and finally adopted at the end of 1965, did get off to a fair start before the crisis. A major goal of the plan was to reduce the trade deficit; agricultural development was one of the means of accomplishing this reduction. To carry out this part of the plan, the Government allocated $197.6 million to the agricultural sector, out of a total of $770 million earmarked for all development sectors. At present, the agricultural projects are running at least 50 percent behind schedule. This is partly because of a late start, but principally because of the international political situation.

Jordan receives agricultural aid, food aid, and technical assistance from several countries, United Nations agencies, and institutions. Jordan's agriculture has been receiving substantial support from the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the United Kingdom. A considerable amount of special financial assistance has been provided, since August 1967, by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Libya, as agreed to by the "Khartoum Commitment" in an effort by oil-producing Arab countries to offset financial problems caused by the June 1967 war.

As 1967 ended, a Royal decree ratified an agreement with Denmark for a development loan of some $1.7 million to be used for capital equipment and other goods and services necessary to construct agricultural-based industries, such as a slaughterhouse, a compost plant, a dairy plant, cold storage facilities, and food-processing plants.

During fiscal year 1968, the United States AID mission began a research project to improve wheat production. The project was launched by planting experimental test plots in areas with annual rainfall of more than 12 inches. Also, summer fallowing practices were demonstrated on land with an annual rainfall of only 8 to 12 inches. In addition, improved varieties of wheat seed were grown on about 400 acres of farmer and Government-owned land. In mid-1968 a contract was negotiated with Oregon State University to provide technical services and specialists to train participants for the wheat project.

The Agricultural Products Marketing Corporation was established in April 1968. All exporting and importing of agricultural commodities are confined to or are under the control of this corporation which will promote foreign marketing through the use of modern practices of classification, grading, packing and transporting. This corporation will also promote and cooperate with industries handling the processing and packing, as well as actual trading in agricultural commodities.

Early 1968 negotiations resulted in bilateral economic and trade agreements with Libya in March, with Turkey, Qatar, and Iraq in April, and with Romania in November.

Foreign Trade

Foreign trade figures represent only East Bank trade which has shown a narrowing trade gap. Exports have increased since the June war and, for the first 6 months of of 1968, they showed an increase over the same period in 1967. This is partly because new markets have been located for produce and other goods previously sold on the West Bank, and partly because of a stepped-up export program. Tomatoes and phosphorus made up about half of the increase in exports. In 1968, despite firing incidents in the Jordan Valley, spring produce continued to move across to the East Bank. Therefore, the East Bank had a supply of perishables available for export. These were principally tomatoes, oranges, and other fruit and vegetables which went to neighboring countries. Other exports, despite shipping problems resulting from the closure of the Suez Canal, have been expanded. New export markets have been found for phosphorus, the production of which was not seriously affected by the war. Also, more cigarettes and cement have been exported.

At the same time that exports are up, imports are higher than might be expected for the East Bank, although lower than before the war. This higher level of imports may be due to the new refugees, the foreign troops billeted in Jordan, and an increase in the Government's needs.

Most of Jordan's wheat and flour imports have come from the United States. Imports from June 1967 to March 1968 amounted to 13,395 tons of U.S. wheat and 47,838 tons of flour, 45 percent of which came from the United States. Should there be a solution to the Middle East crisis, opportunities for U.S. trade undoubtedly would improve, but agricultural trade would not greatly exceed the value of the agricultural trade of the early 1960's, which hovered around $10 million in farm imports from the United States.
(H. Charles Treakle)

LEBANON

National accounts have been calculated by the Ministry of Planning for years 1964-66. First published in mid-1967, and since revised, the data show a gross national product of about $1.28 billion and a per capita GNP near $400 for 1966. Of the total GNP, agriculture was estimated to have contributed less than an eighth, some 70 percent of which was derived from crops and 30 percent from livestock and fisheries. About 15 percent of agricultural production was exported.

Lebanon continues to have a surplus apple production, which causes marketing problems, and an increasing demand for livestock products, especially meat. A dry period early in 1968 reduced the output of dryland crops resulting in a greatly reduced grain harvest. Experimental work in wheat production, however, promises to improve Lebanon's yields through the use of new Mexican varieties for irrigated areas and improved varieties of native strains for dryland areas.

The year 1968 found Lebanon rebuilding its general economy. A financial crisis in late 1966 had given it a jolt and this was followed by the disrupting effect of the June 1967 war. The economy is showing favorable signs of recovery. An increased use of Lebanon's transit shipping facilities has been brought about by the Suez Canal closing; light industry has done quite well.

Agricultural Production

With an exportable surplus of 140,000 tons of apples for the 1968/69 marketing year, Lebanon again was faced with the problem of finding buyers. The Fruit Office, buying at fixed prices, helped small producers by purchasing 125,000 boxes (2,500 tons). Profits are shared with growers, losses absorbed by the Fruit Office. Past surpluses have moved slowly, but new trade agreements and processing may help to bring a solution. Although apples are purchased by some 30 foreign countries, the bulk is bought by Arab neighbors. Domestic trade takes some 30,000 tons.

The 1968 citrus crop of 140,000 tons of oranges and tangerines, and 59,000 tons of other citrus, resulted in an exportable surplus of about 160,000 tons. As with apples, the bulk of the citrus exports goes to Arab countries.

Deciduous fruit as a group produced well, apples dominating. However, while apples, plums, apricots, pears, pomegranates, and quince were up in production, peaches, cherries, grapes, and figs suffered either from excessive wet weather during blossoming which reduced the set of the fruit or from excessive heat in late spring and early summer which caused shriveling and a poorer quality crop.

Vegetable growing has reached second place in the value of all crops and makes up 20 percent of the value of all crops. A large part of the harvest is used at home while the surplus goes to neighboring countries. The 1968 wheat crop totaled 45,000 tons, well below the 70,000-ton production in 1967. This required greater imports to fill the country's needs of around 300,000 tons. Wheat imports in 1968 were supplied by the United States, Australia, the USSR, Eastern Europe, France, and Canada.

To improve the quality of domestic wheat, the Government purchases seed for resale to growers. Also, the Tal Amara agricultural station in the Beka'a Valley has been experimenting with local varieties for improved yields, and recently has introduced "miracle" dwarf varieties. The Ford Foundation, which early in 1968 signed a 10-year technical assistance program, has aided in these experiments. By yearend 1969 enough seed of high-yielding dwarf wheat may be produced to supply all farmers who grow irrigated wheat. Further assistance to Lebanon's wheat was publicized when in October 1968 the American University of Beirut announced that 10-year tests showed good yields for a new variety of dryland wheat called "Najah."

In 1968, 5,000 tons of barley, 1,400 tons of corn, and 800 tons of sorghum made up the feedgrain harvest. The bulk of the balance of some 100,000 tons required was imported from Syria, Iraq, Romania, and Bulgaria. The United States supplied 8,000 tons of corn but no barley or sorghum. The feedgrain production and imports support a flourishing poultry and egg production and export business that now may be tapering off because of regional and European competition.

Dry weather reduced an already small pulse crop to 2,000 tons, which consists mostly of haricot beans, lentils, broadbeans, and chickpeas. Imports of these pulses amount to about 25,000 tons, some two-thirds of which are reexported.

Lebanon's tobacco leaf crop is purchased by the Tobacco Monopoly at support prices. The 1968 tobacco crop at 7,000 tons was about the same as the 1967 harvest. The new oilseed crop, sunflowers, produced about 1,700 tons in the past season showing a good gain over prior years. Sunflower growing was started in the Beka'a Valley in 1966 as a substitute for Indian hemp, the source of hashish. The total harvest of sunflower seed is purchased by the Cereals Office.

Sugarbeet production at 110,000 tons was about 8 percent below the 1967 output. In 1968, a repetition of the 1967 conflict over payments to farmers was resolved by the Cereals and Sugarbeet Office providing loaning funds to the mill owners at no interest.

Lebanon's cotton mills use about 4,700 tons of cotton which is now imported. Although cotton has been grown in the past, only 30 tons were produced in 1968; production will likely be completely dropped in 1969 in favor of vegetables and peanuts. Peanuts now have reached an annual output of 3,500 tons.

Lebanon is deficient in the production of most animal products. In recent years, shortages have resulted in heavy outlays of foreign exchange for the purchase of live animals, frozen meats, and dairy products. To meet an expected consumer demand, a syndicate of the country's livestock merchants agreed in 1968 to purchase 65,000 Argentinian sheep at $20 per head. These animals were to be shipped in lots between November 1968 and May 1969. The current shortage is partially due to a prevailing drought in grazing areas for Bedouin sheep. Fresh mutton has also been flown in from Eastern Europe.

As 1969 began, weather conditions looked favorable for most crops. Some flooding in the central Beka'a Valley might hurt winter grains and pulses there. With the Green Plan and a number of external international organizations and countries assisting, agriculture is receiving considerable attention and should show production increases. Despite the gains expected, cereals and livestock products will continue in short supply. Therefore, these and other items such as cotton, sugar, and processed foods will stay on the shopping list.

Policy

Most of Lebanon's development projects are under the aegis of the Green Plan which was initiated in 1963. Since its inception it has made notable progress in reclaiming land for over 8,000 farmers, constructed 120 kilometers of agricultural roads, constructed 160 water reservoirs, made loans for land improvements, made market studies, and compiled an agricultural map of the country. Green Plan activities range from landscape beautification to the promotion of rural employment.

Other major Government development efforts are under the National Litani Office which supervises the Litani River projects and is directing a sizable long-term dam and irrigation program which will ultimately provide water to some 40,000 hectares (99,000 acres) and considerable hydroelectric power.

To facilitate trade, during 1968 the Kuwait Development Fund approved a loan to assist in the construction of grain silos at Beirut. This project, which is expected to cost about $5.6 million and to be completed in 2 years, will bring Lebanon's grain storage capacity to 105,000 tons.

To insure a constant supply of fresh milk to processors in Beirut and a regular outlet for farmers, the Animal Production Office has placed an order with an American firm for 3 receiving and chilling depots. The milk handled will be delivered to processors under a contract with this office.

Foreign Trade

Lebanese exports gained over 16 percent in 1967 from the 1966 level. Together with more than a 6-percent decline in imports, this increase in exports has helped reduce Lebanon's traditional trade deficit.

Agricultural exports accounted for some 37 percent of total exports in 1967 and were valued at $54.8 million. Apples and citrus fruit were the leading items sold and, together with vegetables, accounted for a major portion of the farm products exported.

Agricultural imports made up about 26 percent of all imports and were valued at about $147.5 million in 1967; livestock and cereals are the major items imported. The United States sold to Lebanon farm products amounting to $12.6 million principally grains and grain preparations. The United States purchased agricultural commodities totaling $4.9 million, mostly hides and skins, animal hair, wool, and tobacco.

The United States extended a Commodity Credit Corporation Export Sales Program from June 30, 1968, until yearend. By December 1968, some 77,500 tons of U.S. hard winter wheat had been purchased. As part of its market development program, a food production exhibit was held in Beirut by the U.S. Department of Agriculture during October 1968. Nearly 50 U.S. firms and 3 American industrial organizations displayed food and other agricultural products in their exhibits. The show's invited guests were some 350 traders and international buyers from neighboring countries and the Persian-Arabian Gulf States.
(H. Charles Treakle)

SYRIA

Syria's economy has had a structural changeover brought by extensive nationalization which began in 1961. Since then, Syria has had fairly good harvests, but agriculture has not responded impressively to the agrarian reforms. Although most land subject to confiscation under the agrarian reform laws has been expropriated, land resettlement has moved slowly. Reports indicate some farmer reluctance to join cooperatives. Since 1965, cooperative membership has been the prerequisite for receipt of new lands. Notable progress has been made in sheep breeding and hybridizing new wheat strains.

Syria had a gross national product of $1.1 billion in 1968 and a per capita income of around $200. Its population is growing at the annual rate of approximately 3 percent and is now near the 6-million mark. About half the labor force is employed in agricultural pursuits. About two-thirds of the country's land area is cultivable, though some perhaps is marginal; this is a higher percentage than most Middle East countries. Agricultural commodities make up the largest part of total exports and normally account for more than 70 percent of the foreign exchange earnings. Cotton is the principal commodity exported and in 1968, Syria's sales of cotton ranked ninth among the cotton exporting countries of the world.

Agricultural Production

Output in 1968 was down 2 percent from 1967 with the production index standing at 130 percent of the 1957-59 average. Food production on a per capita basis in 1968 was 86 percent of the 1957-59 average.

Grains and cotton are Syria's main crops. Wheat and barley are grown mostly on unirrigated land while much of the cotton is irrigated. Wheat and barley, seriously affected by a severe drought in 1966, recovered to a production of some 800,000 tons and 400,000 tons, respectively, in 1967, because of more favorable weather. In 1968, however, inadequate rainfall again lowered production somewhat. Provisional estimates place the wheat crop at 500,000 tons and barley at 300,000 tons.

In 1968, the Syrian Government increased the area licensed for the cultivation of rice, and a 9,000-ton harvest was expected. Several of Syria's other crops depend on rainfall; pulses are important ones. In early 1968 growing conditions were favorable for pulses but later detrimental weather conspired to reduce yields. The 1968 crop was reported at 50,000 tons of lentils, 4,000 tons of broad beans, 3,000 tons of haricot beans and 15,000 tons of chickpeas.

Cotton has been grown extensively in Syria since the early 1950's, and it is by far the country's most important cash crop. Much of the crop is exported. Currently, only some 20,000 tons, or about 13 percent of the cotton lint, is used by the local mills. The seed is processed for oil and the cake is used for feed. In 1968 the lint crop was an estimated 152,400 tons--a fifth larger than the 1967 crop which suffered from considerable flooding early in the year. The 1968 crop not only had better growing conditions but a larger area was planted and considerable use was made of a newly introduced variety.

At 12,000 tons, the 1968 tobacco crop can be considered good. This was about the same size as the 1967 harvest. Experimental trials with Virginia tobacco were reported as very favorable. The 1968 harvests of deciduous fruits and olives were average or better; apples and grapes were especially good in Suweida Province.

In addition to causing crop losses, the 1966 drought also checked the increase of sheep numbers. Sheep numbers had been increasing for several years due to a promotional program under the First Five-Year Plan (1960/61-65), and had reached 5.7 million head in 1966. The wool clip (greasy basis) amounted to 15,000 tons. In 1967 and again in 1968, wool production dipped slightly to 14,000 tons. The aim for livestock under the second development plan is to improve cattle in an effort to achieve self-sufficiency in all livestock products.

Policy

Syria is now well into its Second Five-Year Development Plan which will run until December 31, 1970. The First Plan, approved August 1966, set the goal of a 40-percent growth in the net national product, and this was exceeded when 1956 constant prices are used for calculations. However, in 1960, when the plan began, Syria was having an exceedingly poor crop year which was followed by a series of good crop years. Also, during this period the economy underwent several structural changes such as the nationalization of banks, industries, trading, and insurance, the impact of which should be considered in analyzing the results of the First Plan.

The goal of the Second Five-Year Plan is for net national product to increase at an average annual rate of 7.2 percent. Also, a greater total investment in agricultural development is scheduled; 30.6 percent of the Second Plan's investment compared with 19.2 percent in the previous plan.

One major project of the Second Plan is the construction of a dam on the Euphrates River at Tabaqa, scheduled for completion in the late 1970's. This is part of a much larger development project which is divided into two phases. The first phase includes construction of the dam, installation of hydroelectric generators, irrigation canals and facilities to service 1.48 million acres, and drainage systems. It is scheduled for completion in 1973. The second phase will provide irrigation to about a million additional acres. Construction and preliminary work on the dam began in late 1967 with the help of the USSR, which is supplying technical advisors and lending about 60 percent of the total project cost.

Another large development project is the irrigation of the Al-Ghab region. On this project the United Nations Development Program is assisting Syria with the financing. By June 1968 construction of irrigation canals reportedly had been completed in part of the Al-Ghab area and farmers had begun to irrigate crops from the canals. This project is planned to provide irrigation for some 178,000 acres, farm-to-market roads, a fish basin, and an 80-million-kilowatt powerplant.

In a bilateral agreement, Bulgaria agreed to provide a grape-processing and a byproducts plant, which was scheduled for completion in late 1968.

The Agricultural Bank established in 1958 made all the agricultural loans at the time the Second Plan began in 1966. Later legislation allowed financing of farm operations by the Central Bank at lower than the commercial rate, increasing the available credit for agriculture. The Agricultural Bank made rapid strides during 1968. By midyear more loans were made than during the prior year and by yearend 1968 there may have been over a 50-percent increase.

Foreign Trade

Syria's agricultural exports in 1967 were about 20 percent below 1966. Valued at about $110 million, they amounted to roughly three-quarters of all exports. The 1967 drop reflected the poor harvest of 1966. Cotton exports were significantly down from the prior year when they accounted for 60 percent of the agricultural exports. Domestic consumption of cotton remained at the same level as in 1966, approximately 21,000 tons.

Agricultural imports in 1967 amounted to about $47 million and represented only 18 percent of all imports. Fruits, cereals, raw sugar, and tea were the main items purchased. Syria has had a sizable trade deficit in recent years, but in 1967 this deficit declined somewhat. As 1967 progressed consumer needs eased when Syria's farms produced more food, but at the same time, other factors slowed imports, such as interruptions due to the outbreak of hostilities with Israel.

Syria is in the Arab Common Market which came into operation in January 1965. This market includes Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, and the United Arab Republic. Concessions and tariff reductions are granted on a wide range of agricultural and other products for member countries, including a waiver of license requirements for most agricultural products and some industrial items. Syria has bilateral payments agreements with many countries including Bulgaria, Ceylon, Mainland China, Cuba, East Germany, Hungary, India, Poland, Romania, and Spain. Trade is prohibited with Israel, Rhodesia, and South Africa.

A large part of Syria's foreign trade is nationalized and has been since early 1965. At least 55 percent of all imports are purchased by the State buying agency (SIMEX), the nationalized industries, and Government departments. Also, several State-run agencies have been set up to handle trade in specific commodities. Licenses are required for all imports. There is a list for prohibited goods and one for goods temporarily prohibited. A third list names imports which may be purchased only by nationalized companies. Authorizations for imports of other goods are made in accordance with the availability of exchange at the time application is made; advance deposits are required for some items.
(H. Charles Treakle)

TURKEY

Turkey's economy is expanding at a favorable rate. In 1968, Turkey's gross national product was 5 to 6 percent larger than in 1967. Most of this increase was in the industrial sector as agricultural production declined. The outlook for 1969 points to attainment of the planned 7-percent rise in GNP. This indicates a per capita GNP of approximately $355.

Agricultural Production

Mainly because of reduced grain production, agricultural output in 1968 fell below 1967's recordbreaking output. The index of agricultural production in 1968 was 134 (1957-59=100). Grain production during the past season declined by 1.1 million tons. Wheat registered the greatest decline and totaled only 8.4 million tons compared with 1967's record of 9 million tons, mainly due to lower production on the Anatolian Plateau. Turkey likely will import between 300,000 and 500,000 tons of wheat this year.

Turkey's Mexican wheat program is developing at a satisfactory pace. Last year, approximately 420,000 acres were planted to Mexican wheat. This was 2.4 percent of total wheat acreage. For harvest this year, over 1 million acres were probably planted to Mexican varieties of wheat.

Heavy rains at the end of December 1968 in the Cukurova area, one of the main growing areas for Mexican wheat, may have done little damage. It will take a good wheat crop on the Anatolian Plateau and substantial Mexican wheat output to make Turkey self-sufficient in wheat during the 1969/70 crop year.

Barley production was also down--300,000 tons from the previous year's record of 3.8 million tons.

Despite a slightly decreased acreage, a record 400,000 tons of cotton was harvested in 1968. The greatest increase occurred in the Cukurova area, Turkey's main cotton-growing region.

A 7-percent reduction in tobacco area in the Aegean and Marama regions and a 3-percent reduction in the Black Sea area, plus dry weather, reduced 1968's tobacco output by about 20,000 tons. This lower production will affect Turkey's foreign exchange earnings.

Fairly good crops of almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pistachios were produced in 1968. Edible tree nuts are the third most valuable Turkish agricultural export after cotton and tobacco. Although 1968 was an "on" year for filberts, the crop was fair--130,000 tons.

In 1968, olive production totaled 675,000 tons. Expected output of olive oil is 115,000 tons. Sunflowerseed acreage increased by about 7 percent over 1967, but production was 20,000 tons below the record output of 230,000 tons in 1967. The main producing area suffered from drought. Cottonseed production in 1968 did not change significantly from 1967.

Indications are that Turkey is nearly self-sufficient in vegetable oils. With the current "on" year for the production of olive oil, no vegetable oils imports will be needed. Government policy is now aimed at stabilizing vegetable oil and shortening prices.

Despite severe weather conditions in some areas of Turkey, 1968 was generally a good year for livestock. Estimated total livestock numbers for 1968 were up a little less than 2 percent over 1967. Meat, milk, wool, and egg production also increased.

The Turkish Government continues to push for self-sufficiency in all agricultural commodities and for maximum exports of surplus commodities. Through cooperatives, which act as agents for the Government, a floor price for cotton has been set. Tobacco is sold at auctions, but tobacco monopoly sets a floor price and buys tobacco at that quotation if the seller cannot get a higher price on the open market.

The Second Five-Year Plan is in its second year. An attempt will be made to increase the availability of fertilizer in 1969 to 213,000 nutrient tons of nitrogen and 340,000 nutrient tons of phosphate. There is an effort to improve foodstuff marketing to assure the farmer a fair price; to increase credit to farmers and livestock breeders; to improve on water management.

As the Turkish economy expands, there is some movement of farm workers toward urban areas. A method to keep workers on the farms is being sought, for there are not sufficient job opportunities in urban areas to accommodate them. There is a program to train these workers for new jobs, but the Government has not placed major emphasis on this program.

Foreign Trade

Preliminary estimates indicate that Turkey's agricultural exports in 1968 increased over 10 percent from 1967 to a record $465 million. Agricultural imports for 1968 totaled $24.9 million, less than half of the 1967 imports. The biggest drop in this period was the $15.5 million decline in value of wheat imported.

Cotton is Turkey's leading agricultural export, making up 30 percent of the value of all agricultural exports. In 1967 cotton exports amounted to about $137 million. Tobacco, next in importance, accounted for 22 percent of the value, closely followed by filberts which accounted for 19 percent. While exports of tobacco have remained stable, exports of cotton continue to increase; from 1966 to 1968, the value of cotton exports increased by over 18 percent. Filberts increased by over 41 percent in 1968 and raisin exports, valued at $25 million in 1968, increased 31 percent over the prior year.

On the import side in 1968, decreases of $15.5 million in wheat imports, $9 million in vegetable oil and just under $1 million for tallow pared the value of agricultural imports by over 50 percent. For 1969, wheat likely will again become the principal commodity imported, more than doubling the value of 1967 imports. Tallow imports are expected to be higher, but other imported items should approximate the levels of prior years, with the exception of vegetable oil, little of which will need to be imported. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

APPENDIX TABLES

Table		Page
1	West Asia and Africa: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by country, 1964-68	45
2	West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68	46
3	West Asia: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1964-67	48
4	West Asia: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1964-67	50
5	U.S. agricultural exports to West Asia, by country, 1966 and 1967	52
6	U.S. agricultural imports from West Asia, by country, 1966 and 1967	54
7	Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-64, annual 1966-68	55
8	Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1964-67	61
9	Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1964-67	66
10	U.S. agricultural exports to Africa, by country, 1966 and 1967	71
11	U.S. agricultural imports from Africa, by country, 1966 and 1967	74

Table 1 .--West Asia and Africa: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by country, 1964-68
(1957-59 = 100)

Region and country	Total					Per capita				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/
West Asia:										
Cyprus	124	175	148	206	169	118	164	137	187	152
Iran	107	116	121	133	144	91	96	98	103	108
Iraq	105	108	104	107	120	86	86	81	81	88
Israel	167	176	168	196	203	135	137	128	147	148
Jordan	251	202	139	224	151	212	166	111	174	113
Lebanon	146	159	153	204	175	123	130	123	160	134
Syria	164	156	121	133	130	137	126	95	101	96
Turkey	119	117	130	135	134	102	98	106	107	104
Total West Asia	120	122	127	137	139	102	101	102	107	106
Africa:										
Algeria	97	94	77	91	94	87	82	66	76	77
Angola	134	131	138	142	143	123	119	123	125	124
Burundi	105	109	114	115	118	93	95	97	96	97
Cameroon	125	128	130	134	138	110	110	109	110	111
Congo (Kinshasa)	79	76	77	81	87	68	64	64	66	69
Dahomey	120	120	128	127	132	101	98	102	98	99
Ethiopia	116	116	117	125	128	105	103	102	107	108
Ghana	158	137	143	149	134	135	114	116	117	103
Guinea	95	99	100	106	110	80	81	80	82	83
Ivory Coast	159	168	152	187	186	139	143	127	152	148
Kenya	132	137	151	156	166	111	112	120	120	124
Liberia	103	109	108	118	121	95	98	95	102	103
Libya	114	101	102	124	101	92	78	76	90	70
Malagasy Republic	119	117	122	126	123	103	99	101	102	97
Mali	112	106	115	114	113	98	91	97	94	91
Morocco	111	123	100	113	161	94	101	80	88	121
Niger	147	134	145	162	138	121	107	113	122	101
Nigeria	122	119	126	116	115	108	103	107	96	94
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia	141	140	147	145	126	119	115	117	112	95
Rwanda	81	84	88	92	94	67	68	69	70	69
Senegal	132	147	121	141	126	115	125	100	114	99
Sierra Leone	119	117	115	119	122	109	105	102	104	105
South Africa, Rep. of	115	118	124	159	138	100	100	103	129	109
Sudan	130	131	138	154	153	110	108	110	120	115
Tanzania	124	124	140	134	139	105	102	112	104	105
Togo	125	126	122	133	127	106	105	99	105	98
Tunisia	102	99	78	81	93	89	84	65	66	74
Uganda	120	122	122	124	129	103	103	100	99	101
United Arab Republic	115	118	115	115	114	99	98	94	92	89
Upper Volta	131	120	106	117	115	112	101	87	95	91
Total Africa	119	119	120	127	126	103	101	99	103	100

1/ Based on preliminary data.

Table 2.--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country and year [1]	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rice, paddy	Beans and peas	Grapes	Citrus fruit	Dates	Cotton	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Sugar-beets	Milk	Eggs	Meat
	1,000 metric tons														
Cyprus															
Average:															
1957-59	69	62	--	--	5	86	53	--	--	1	1	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960-64	53	70	--	--	6	100	84	--	--	1	1	--	28	5	10
1965	92	137	--	--	6	127	95	--	--	1	3	--	45	5	15
1966	56	69	--	--	4	140	128	--	--	1	1	--	48	5	20
1967	97	87	--	--	5	168	145	--	--	1	1	--	51	6	20
1968	52	41	--	--	5	175	147	--	--	--	1	--	52	6	18
Iran															
Average:															
1957-59	2,831	983	20	477	140	259	2/ 45	282	71	157	12	747	1,592	33	157
1960-64	2,743	951	18	728	134	259	2/ 41	312	109	240	12	960	1,490	35	191
1965	2,900	1,000	20	845	113	250	2/ 42	285	140	312	25	1,150	1,600	40	199
1966	3,190	1,000	21	875	120	265	2/ 45	290	113	252	22	2,272	1,700	42	210
1967	4,000	1,020	30	954	140	250	2/ 48	280	115	257	22	2,830	1,900	44	224
1968	4,400	1,270	35	970	150	260	2/ 50	280	142	334	18	3,300	1,900	46	228
Iraq															
Average:															
1957-59	814	994	4	287	51	n.a.	n.a.	301	11	25	7	n.a.	1,187	10	89
1960-64	728	908	4	329	42	n.a.	n.a.	318	8	18	9	n.a.	1,245	10	102
1965	856	750	5	350	50	n.a.	n.a.	250	10	22	11	n.a.	1,300	10	110
1966	700	700	5	370	55	n.a.	n.a.	400	7	16	11	n.a.	1,250	12	110
1967	750	700	5	420	50	n.a.	n.a.	250	10	22	25	n.a.	1,275	13	100
1968	1,200	750	6	450	60	n.a.	n.a.	320	10	22	25	n.a.	1,275	14	110
Israel															
Average:															
1957-59	73	64	27	--	5	50	3/528	--	5	11	1	90	229	47	45
1960-64	68	54	8	--	3	66	3/658	--	15	31	1	239	375	71	81
1965	150	67	3	--	9	80	3/994	--	22	48	2	295	384	77	92
1966	101	21	3	--	8	76	3/883	--	25	55	2	282	394	73	96
1967	222	56	3	--	11	82	3/1,052	--	29	62	2	330	429	84	105
1968	165	30	3	--	10	80	3/1,230	--	33	70	2	274	435	75	114

Jordan															
Average:															
1957-59	130	41	1	--	5	48	4	1	--	--	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960-64	133	46	1	--	5	67	23	1	--	--	1	--	42	4	12
1965	278	96	1	--	4	80	47	1	--	--	2	--	48	5	12
1966	101	23	1	--	4	60	40	1	--	--	2	--	48	5	13
1967	226	80	1	--	4	28	49	1	--	--	2	--	47	5	11
1968	173	29	2	--	1	25	50	--	--	--	2	--	47	5	11
Lebanon															
Average:															
1957-59	38	6	4	--	3	40	96	--	--	--	4	5	4/63	3	21
1960-64	38	8	2	--	3	35	137	--	--	--	4	34	82	8	33
1965	55	10	3	--	6	31	170	--	--	--	6	69	98	20	37
1966	60	10	2	--	5	31	183	--	--	--	6	74	99	21	30
1967	70	12	2	--	4	37	195	--	--	--	7	120	100	22	33
1968	45	5	1	--	2	35	199	--	--	--	7	110	98	20	30
Syria															
Average:															
1957-59	677	350	13	2	19	177	3	--	100	226	7	62	305	7	97
1960-64	728	472	11	1	27	232	5	--	143	328	7	106	210	8	86
1965	900	500	8	1	29	205	8	--	180	400	12	150	235	9	100
1966	400	150	7	1	30	235	7	--	140	315	9	140	225	10	100
1967	800	400	9	1	25	240	8	--	126	265	12	150	230	11	105
1968	500	300	9	1	22	230	8	--	152	287	12	150	230	11	100
Turkey															
Average:															
1957-59	6,486	3,110	883	164	289	2,452	223	--	170	304	121	2,651	3,664	62	216
1960-64	6,979	3,219	979	160	282	2,666	328	--	243	404	130	3,596	3,854	67	256
1965	7,430	3,100	800	170	282	2,900	412	--	326	525	133	3,422	4,158	74	263
1966	8,200	3,500	1,000	208	275	2,800	445	--	382	611	164	4,422	4,322	74	283
1967	9,000	3,800	1,080	200	288	3,128	541	--	396	634	183	5,253	4,425	77	288
1968	8,400	3,500	1,000	184	293	2,900	581	--	400	640	162	4,200	4,550	82	308
Total															
Average:															
1957-59	11,118	5,610	952	930	517	3,112	952	584	357	724	153	3,555	7,040	162	625
1960-64	11,470	5,738	1,023	1,218	502	3,425	1,276	631	518	1,022	165	4,935	7,326	208	771
1965	12,661	5,660	840	1,366	499	3,673	1,768	536	678	1,308	194	5,086	7,868	240	828
1966	12,808	5,473	1,039	1,454	501	3,607	1,731	691	667	1,249	217	7,190	8,086	242	862
1967	15,165	6,155	1,130	1,575	527	3,933	2,038	531	676	1,240	254	8,683	8,458	262	886
1968	14,935	5,925	1,056	1,605	543	3,705	2,265	600	737	1,353	229	8,034	8,597	259	919

1/ Data for 1968 are preliminary. 2/ Oranges and tangerines only. 3/ Oranges, lemons and grapefruit. 4/ 1959 only.
-- = None or negligible. n.a. = Not available.

Table 3.--West Asia: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1964-67

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Other grain	Fruits 1/	Nuts	Fresh vegetables	Sugar	Tobacco	Cotton	Eggs	Wool	Hides and skins	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	Million dollars													
Cyprus														
Average:														
1958-60	--	--	5.3	1.4	3.4	--	.2	--	--	.3	.4	7.7	18.7	46.3
1964	--	.9	11.1	.7	7.9	.1	.9	--	--	.5	.7	9.1	31.9	50.5
1965	--	5.2	14.1	.7	6.7	.1	.6	--	--	.4	.8	9.6	38.2	68.9
1966	--	1.2	13.7	.6	11.4	--	.6	--	--	--	1.1	8.3	36.9	77.5
1967	--	.2	19.5	.3	15.3	.1	.7	--	--	.2	.6	10.8	47.7	76.4
Iran 2/														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.3	10.9	6.6	1.0	--	--	24.0	--	6.4	6.0	13.3	68.5	771.1
1964	--	1.9	11.3	7.4	.9	--	--	34.5	--	3.4	12.8	14.4	86.6	1,254.2
1965	--	.8	12.6	9.4	2.2	--	--	49.6	--	.9	10.0	15.0	100.5	1,301.1
1966	--	.3	11.4	7.9	1.2	--	--	30.8	--	1.5	14.2	13.6	80.9	1,365.6
1967	5.8	1.6	14.1	6.6	1.4	--	.6	36.9	--	1.7	11.8	17.6	98.1	1,599.8
Iraq														
Average:														
1958-60	--	5.5	10.0	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	2.4	1.3	4.9	27.0	609.0
1964	--	2.0	3/17.5	--	.4	--	--	1.7	--	5.0	3.4	5.5	35.5	840.1
1965	.3	6.4	3/16.0	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	4.8	3.6	n.a.	4/33.3	882.3
1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	934.1
1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	835.2
Israel 5/														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.8	46.2	1.8	.2	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	11.0	67.3	180.3
1964	.3	.3	54.5	1.1	.5	.5	--	1.8	5.8	.4	--	30.6	95.8	369.7
1965	--	.4	92.6	1.3	2.3	--	--	2.1	4.7	.6	--	15.4	119.4	429.1
1966	--	.2	86.9	--	2.4	.4	--	4.7	1.9	.5	--	20.7	117.7	503.3
1967	.2	--	112.4	--	.6	.7	--	6.5	5.6	.3	--	23.2	149.5	554.9
Jordan														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.4	1.2	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	.2	.6	5.1	9.1
1964	--	.2	1.8	.2	5.6	.1	--	--	--	.2	--	.8	8.9	19.6
1965	.3	.2	3.0	--	6.0	.1	--	--	--	--	.5	.6	10.7	21.7
1966	.2	--	2.3	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	.6	3.7	12.1	24.5
1967	.3	--	2.7	--	8.5	.2	--	--	--	--	.4	1.9	14.0	28.0

Lebanon														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.3	10.7	--	2.6	--	.5	.6	--	1.5	1.0	2.9	20.1	49.9
1964	--	.8	14.2	--	1.3	.2	1.6	1.0	1.2	3.9	1.5	11.9	37.6	71.9
1965	--	.6	14.3	1.1	2.2	--	2.3	1.1	3.2	2.3	2.4	17.0	46.5	106.9
1966	--	1.0	19.2	.3	7.6	.5	1.5	.8	5.0	2.9	3.9	7.1	49.8	123.0
1967	--	1.0	22.4	--	9.0	--	3.9	--	6.2	4.8	3.1	9.7	60.1	184.0
Syria														
Average:														
1958-60	4.2	1.7	.4	--	.4	--	--	57.0	.7	9.1	2.5	17.8	93.8	126.8
1964	13.1	12.2	1.8	--	2.0	.2	--	95.1	.3	9.1	2.0	30.2	166.0	187.9
1965	1.7	13.8	1.8	--	1.8	.2	--	74.0	.2	7.1	1.5	43.1	145.2	167.4
1966	.1	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88.8	n.a.	7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	171.9
1967	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	66.1	--	5.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	153.7
Turkey														
Average:														
1958-60	--	16.0	25.8	40.6	--	6.7	80.4	40.9	.2	4.0	4.7	38.8	258.1	307.0
1964	--	6.0	27.0	57.5	3.5	19.3	90.1	89.4	--	4.6	6.5	48.5	352.4	411.0
1965	--	4.1	34.7	68.7	1.0	8.2	88.5	98.3	--	3.4	6.9	83.1	396.9	461.5
1966	--	2.5	35.7	60.9	.7	6.9	107.6	128.5	--	1.7	7.6	63.1	415.2	490.5
1967	--	1.6	40.1	91.0	2.7	6.2	118.0	128.5	--	8.9	5.4	64.3	466.7	522.3
Total														
Average:														
1958-60	4.2	25.0	110.5	50.4	10.3	6.7	81.1	125.4	8.2	23.7	16.1	97.0	558.6	2,099.5
1964	13.4	24.3	139.2	66.9	22.1	20.4	92.6	223.5	7.3	27.1	26.9	151.0	814.7	3,328.3
1965	2.3	31.5	189.1	81.2	22.2	8.6	91.4	227.3	8.1	19.5	25.7	183.8	890.7	3,438.9
1966 6/	.3	6.2	169.2	69.7	28.6	7.8	109.7	253.6	6.9	13.7	27.4	116.5	712.6	7/3,690.4
1967 6/	6.3	6.3	211.2	97.9	37.5	7.2	123.2	238.0	11.8	21.4	21.3	127.5	836.1	7/3,954.3

1/ Fresh and dried.
2/ Years beginning March 21.
3/ Dates only.
4/ Includes only the commodities listed.
5/ Years ending September 30.
6/ Excludes Iraq and Syria, except as noted.
7/ Includes Iraq and Syria.

-- = None or negligible.
n.a. = Not available.

Table 4.--West Asia: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1964-67

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Other grains & preps.	Fruits and nuts	Sugar	Tea	Oil-seeds	Fats and oils	Meat	Dairy products & eggs	Wool and hair	Hides and skins	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports
	Million dollars													
Cyprus														
Average: 1958-60	2.8	.5	--	1.4	--	--	2.3	3.2	2.5	--	--	6.6	19.3	109.7
1964	2.2	2.5	.3	2.5	.1	.2	2.1	3.7	3.0	--	--	7.6	24.2	105.1
1965	1.4	2.8	.3	1.8	.1	.3	2.8	4.2	3.1	--	.1	8.6	25.5	143.8
1966	1.0	3.2	.6	1.5	.1	.4	3.2	5.5	7.9	--	--	3.6	27.0	154.4
1967	1.9	4.1	2.3	1.5	.1	.3	3.2	3.6	3.3	--	--	7.4	27.7	165.7
Iran 1/														
Average: 1958-60	9.4	.3	.7	30.5	17.5	.1	6.0	--	1.9	.3	.9	6.2	73.8	561.3
1964	41.3	3.8	1.0	52.4	10.0	--	17.1	--	6.7	3.7	2.3	11.0	149.3	749.6
1965	14.3	6.9	1.2	27.1	17.0	.2	26.5	1.2	6.8	8.2	1.6	10.3	121.3	878.6
1966	16.0	2.4	.5	17.8	11.2	.2	28.5	.3	.6	9.9	2.0	22.4	111.8	972.1
1967	4.6	2.5	--	12.9	8.9	.3	26.7	--	6.9	12.6	2.5	33.1	111.0	1,194.0
Iraq														
Average: 1958-60	11.1	.9	3.7	21.1	19.4	.7	4.8	--	1.6	--	--	7.9	71.2	340.8
1964	12.0	16.5	4.3	31.2	23.2	4.4	8.1	--	3.8	--	--	10.6	114.1	412.9
1965	6.4	n.a.	n.a.	40.3	12.9	n.a.	16.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2/75.6	450.8
1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	492.8
1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	423.4
Israel 3/														
Average: 1958-60	20.7	20.8	.2	6.5	2.5	15.6	2.6	1.7	5.1	.9	3.4	19.7	99.7	457.4
1964	13.0	25.6	2.0	18.5	1.5	21.7	8.2	13.0	3.1	6.7	3.5	32.8	149.6	826.0
1965	14.0	29.7	2.0	7.7	1.6	29.1	8.9	18.4	5.7	6.3	4.0	35.1	162.5	835.4
1966	22.2	41.6	2.7	5.3	1.5	33.7	6.8	27.9	2.1	6.3	2.2	28.2	180.5	832.6
1967	8.4	43.8	1.8	5.8	1.8	32.6	6.9	15.9	2.1	6.1	3.2	28.2	156.6	768.5
Jordan														
Average: 1958-60	7.5	3.3	2.3	3.7	1.3	--	2.2	--	.5	--	--	9.4	30.2	106.6
1964	8.0	4.6	4.2	5.4	2.0	1.1	3.8	.6	2.3	--	.3	8.9	41.2	150.0
1965	6.4	5.1	5.6	5.7	2.2	1.4	3.1	.7	2.6	--	.5	10.1	43.4	156.9
1966	12.0	8.2	4.8	5.5	2.4	1.5	3.4	.8	3.0	--	.6	14.0	56.2	191.0
1967	6.7	3.8	4.5	4.4	2.0	1.2	1.8	.9	3.4	--	.4	14.2	43.3	154.1

Lebanon														
Average: 1958-60	9.8	2.8	.4	1.5	--	--	.2	--	3.8	1.5	1.9	19.8	41.7	221.1
1964	9.0	7.9	4.6	6.0	.7	5.3	1.5	2.3	7.1	3.4	3.8	40.5	92.1	397.9
1965	25.0	13.0	6.4	7.8	1.1	8.5	1.3	1.7	10.9	3.2	5.3	67.8	152.0	591.3
1966	18.1	11.7	5.8	4.6	1.7	6.8	1.9	3.5	11.4	5.0	8.9	84.2	163.6	689.7
1967	18.6	13.0	5.5	2.4	1.5	6.9	.7	3.7	11.7	4.4	7.7	68.8	144.9	572.7
Syria														
Average: 1958-60	8.4	2.5	6.9	5.9	2.8	1.4	1.4	--	1.0	4.6	.5	9.4	44.8	246.5
1964	.2	6.1	9.4	16.9	4.0	1.2	--	.5	3.1	--	1.9	13.2	56.5	250.9
1965	4.7	4.4	9.5	7.5	3.4	.9	1.2	.9	2.9	1.6	1.3	9.3	47.6	211.2
1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	286.7
1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	262.4
Turkey														
Average: 1958-60	3.9	.7	--	--	5.9	--	20.5	.4	.7	10.3	2.5	1.2	46.1	417.4
1964	6.1	--	--	--	.2	.1	27.0	--	--	15.6	--	1.8	50.8	542.0
1965	26.2	1.0	--	--	--	.1	4.1	--	--	13.8	3.3	2.5	51.0	577.0
1966	17.4	1.6	--	--	--	1.2	5.7	--	--	12.9	5.0	14.5	58.3	724.6
1967	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	11.2	5.4	15.8	36.6	690.8
Total														
Average: 1958-60	73.6	31.8	14.2	70.6	49.4	17.8	40.0	5.3	17.1	17.6	9.2	80.2	426.8	2,460.8
1964	91.8	67.0	25.8	132.9	41.7	34.0	67.8	20.1	29.1	29.4	11.8	126.4	677.8	3,434.4
1965	98.4	62.9	25.0	97.9	38.3	40.5	63.9	27.1	32.0	33.1	16.1	143.7	678.9	3,845.0
1966 4/	86.7	68.7	14.4	34.7	16.9	43.8	49.5	38.0	25.0	34.1	18.7	166.9	597.4	5/4,343.9
1967 4/	42.2	67.2	14.1	27.0	14.3	41.3	41.5	25.0	27.4	34.3	19.2	167.5	520.1	5/4,231.6

1/ Years beginning March 21.
2/ Includes only the commodities listed.
3/ Years ending September 30.
4/ Excludes Iraq and Syria, except as noted.
5/ Includes Iraq and Syria.

-- = None or negligible.
n.a. = Not available.

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports to West Asia, by country, 1966 and 1967

Country and year		Live animals	Meat and meat prep.	Dairy products and eggs	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice	Other grains and prep.	Edible nuts	Fruit and vegetables	Sugar, honey, and prep.	Coffee, tea, cocoa, & spices	Animal feed	Margarine and shortening	Beverages
	SITC	001	01	02	041	046	042	043-045 047 048	051.7	05	06	07	08	091	111 112
								1,000 dollars							
Bahrain	1966	--	138	8	--	677	57	--	--	210	70	38	4	--	10
	1967	--	69	8	--	668	154	--	--	241	118	30	3	--	--
Cyprus	1966	9	6	7	--	12	20	1,103	--	39	92	7	32	--	--
	1967	10	3	2	615	0	--	538	--	56	116	9	39	2	--
Iran	1966	15	49	714	7,789	32	10	174	1	148	398	40	693	10	3
	1967	9	57	289	3,430	103	14	174	1	57	538	36	782	6	8
Iraq	1966	1	13	40	35	320	34	140	2	72	1,045	21	63	1	3
	1967	1	7	97	1,619	144	--	125	1	28	921	15	17	1	10
Israel	1966	13	2,699	83	13,548	329	2,518	28,464	266	519	16	32	81	--	1
	1967	8	1,283	275	6,799	1,795	2,139	29,269	328	299	13	46	99	--	1
Jordan	1966	15	12	67	3,098	7,259	27	1,695	2	50	51	24	127	5	--
	1967	5	12	231	1,398	5,031	63	3	2	76	53	48	188	2	--
Kuwait	1966	--	513	56	--	147	1,930	279	20	716	363	52	303	4	2
	1967	--	328	25	--	25	1,634	234	54	707	399	86	452	29	--
Lebanon	1966	113	157	218	7,886	3,083	119	5,324	6	433	403	127	2,938	60	30
	1967	92	119	193	53	4,094	108	1,457	60	234	652	81	3,436	115	8
Saudi Arabia	1966	--	1,009	380	1,041	4,918	9,413	465	25	1,077	443	285	509	37	82
	1967	--	645	191	1,580	6,822	11,388	624	42	1,014	974	283	314	86	84
Southern Yemen	1966	--	60	11	--	--	1,576	10	--	28	125	20	--	--	--
	1967	--	13	17	--	--	1,180	66	--	4	85	2	--	--	--
Syria	1966	2	--	2	8,340	145	--	700	--	9	7	72	52	--	--
	1967	11	--	25	5,238	67	--	90	--	18	1	17	20	--	--
Turkey	1966	3	18	2,180	17,611	1,240	1,840	10	--	49	3	1	12	--	--
	1967	5	16	4,562	834	765	--	53	--	45	0	4	10	--	--
Other 1/	1966	--	103	12	--	279	331	34	4	233	53	23	1	4	8
	1967	--	59	28	12	282	664	151	4	108	79	39	1	15	2
Total	1966	171	4,777	3,778	59,348	18,441	17,875	38,398	326	3,583	3,069	742	4,815	121	139
	1967	141	2,611	5,943	21,578	19,796	17,344	32,784	492	2,887	3,949	696	5,361	256	113

--Continued

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports to West Asia, by country, 1966 and 1967--Continued

Country	Year	Tobacco unmfd.	Hides and skins	Oilseeds and nuts	Rubber	Wool and hair	Cotton & other veg. fibers	Animal oils and fats	Vegetable oils and fats	Animal & veg. oils & fats processed	Essential oils	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	121	211	22	231.1	262	263-265	41	421 422	431	551			
		1,000 dollars												
Bahrain	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	13	--	136	1,363	12,124
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	1	1	154	1,454	13,851
Cyprus	1966	285	1	1	1	--	--	--	2	1	8	36	1,662	4,245
	1967	302	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	1	19	346	2,062	5,805
Iran	1966	--	25	4	355	--	6	2,755	9,663	52	27	1,692	24,655	182,641
	1967	--	8	4	258	--	2	2,598	781	68	13	1,289	10,525	245,333
Iraq	1966	--	36	--	64	--	--	885	15	14	1	489	3,294	44,280
	1967	--	0	--	51	--	--	484	4	3	0	317	3,845	29,292
Israel	1966	658	771	31,091	138	--	419	--	2,796	106	117	503	85,167	67,625
	1967	819	678	21,405	93	--	325	--	4,323	106	92	1,290	71,485	175,851
Jordan	1966	642	--	--	5	--	--	28	122	--	--	1,126	14,355	27,567
	1967	1,236	21	--	12	--	--	16	246	--	--	382	9,025	28,690
Kuwait	1966	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	48	14	--	385	4,833	88,903
	1967	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	118	10	--	571	4,675	106,361
Lebanon	1966	186	20	36	73	--	428	27	286	123	46	610	22,732	82,398
	1967	229	13	28	61	--	537	8	419	38	51	495	12,581	55,264
Saudi Arabia	1966	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	315	14	--	604	20,622	138,604
	1967	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	289	5	8	660	25,009	168,225
Southern Yemen	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	87	1,919	4,805
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	227	1,594	3,026
Syria	1966	445	--	54	--	--	--	--	29	--	--	109	9,967	19,812
	1967	48	--	64	1	--	--	--	6	--	--	48	5,654	11,610
Turkey	1966	--	4,667	--	621	--	3	6,261	3,123	18	6	515	38,181	174,250
	1967	--	3,221	--	1,521	--	1	444	1,320	19	10	323	13,153	249,573
Other 1/	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	12	--	292	1,401	26,160
	1967	1	--	--	--	--	--	4	9	3	--	223	1,684	33,256
Total	1966	2,221	5,520	31,186	1,257	--	857	9,956	16,415	367	205	6,584	230,151	873,414
	1967	2,638	3,941	21,501	1,999	--	865	3,554	7,524	254	194	6,325	162,746	1,126,137

1/ Arabian Peninsula States which are not listed and the Gaza Strip. -- = None or negligible.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports from West Asia, by country, 1966 and 1967

Country and year		Fruit 1/	Nuts	Tobacco	Wool and hair	Hides and skins	Sausage casings	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total imports
	SITC	051-053	051.7	021	262-262.5	211	291.93			
		-1,000 dollars								
Bahrain	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2,418
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Cyprus	1966	--	--	397	255	--	--	65	717	971
	1967	10	--	451	114	--	--	57	632	1,666
Iran	1966	600	6,631	6	3,477	7,226	--	1,767	19,707	112,274
	1967	1,017	6,502	0	2,679	10,075	--	1,794	22,067	84,636
Iraq	1966	1,100	--	--	1,336	--	--	445	2,881	20,528
	1967	1,738	--	--	295	36	--	980	3,049	7,050
Israel	1966	812	--	--	84	--	--	1,422	2,318	76,175
	1967	440	--	--	1	--	--	1,494	1,935	86,375
Jordan	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	31	192
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	68
Kuwait	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,846
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	21,900
Lebanon	1966	9	--	1,399	1,543	1,631	1,178	132	5,892	7,426
	1967	5	--	1,517	687	1,656	985	36	4,886	7,128
Saudi Arabia	1966	--	--	--	5	5	--	12	22	93,629
	1967	--	--	--	10	0	--	0	10	59,412
Southern Yemen	1966	--	--	--	--	7	--	177	184	962
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	17	4,448
Syria	1966	16	--	96	2,867	381	--	236	3,596	4,849
	1967	23	--	211	995	468	--	307	2,004	3,759
Turkey	1966	418	4,819	60,218	287	1,830	--	2,988	70,560	78,743
	1967	608	6,074	60,462	114	1,970	25	3,100	72,353	81,779
Other 2/	1966	--	--	--	2	46	--	775	823	31,722
	1967	--	9	--	58	2	22	366	457	20,142
Total	1966	2,955	11,450	62,116	9,856	11,126	1,178	8,051	106,732	458,735
	1967	3,841	12,585	62,641	4,953	14,207	1,032	8,153	107,412	381,363

1/ Fresh, dried, or preserved.
2/ Arabian Peninsula States which are not listed and the Gaza Strip.
-- = None or negligible.

Table 7.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-64, annual 1966-68

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 1/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Coffee 2/	Cocoa beans 2/	Cotton
	1,000 metric tons														
Algeria															
Average:															
1957-59	1,198	8	--	7	--	249	345	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--
1960-64	1,281	8	--	6	--	233	405	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
1966	630	3	--	6	--	170	401	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--
1967	1,270	6	--	6	--	130	400	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--
1968	1,500	7	--	7	--	160	380	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--
Angola															
Average:															
1957-59	11	445	67	28	1,208	114	52	192	58	32	17	2	91	--	8
1960-64	15	420	67	27	1,279	134	69	193	65	29	12	3	162	--	5
1966	20	340	60	30	1,500	155	75	210	68	32	14	7	198	--	7
1967	27	380	70	33	1,525	176	78	213	67	32	18	6	204	--	9
1968	27	400	75	33	1,545	172	80	213	68	32	18	7	204	--	9
Burundi															
Average:															
1957-59	5	107	83	3	1,137	722	--	954	--	2	5	--	19	--	2
1960-64	6	97	107	3	863	680	--	1,135	--	2	5	--	15	--	3
1966	9	110	150	3	865	860	--	1,275	--	5	6	--	18	--	3
1967	10	112	160	3	875	875	--	1,300	--	5	6	--	14	--	3
1968	10	115	160	3	875	880	--	1,325	--	5	6	--	18	--	3
Cameroon															
Average:															
1957-59	--	168	351	11	759	837	--	660	--	68	15	2	32	63	7
1960-64	--	209	344	11	790	867	--	683	--	108	28	2	49	80	13
1966	--	260	490	12	825	910	--	660	--	132	39	4	60	84	19
1967	--	275	500	13	847	930	--	650	--	140	34	4	66	92	17
1968	--	280	500	14	855	955	--	650	--	145	42	4	66	98	22
Congo (Kinshasa)															
Average:															
1957-59	3	328	54	172	7,522	331	--	1,687	26	173	101	--	53	5	50
1960-64	2	268	41	66	6,760	294	--	1,380	35	132	45	--	59	5	22
1966	3	245	44	51	6,800	328	--	1,500	35	113	14	--	54	5	7
1967	2	250	45	60	7,000	326	--	1,550	45	113	18	--	60	5	9
1968	3	255	47	70	7,200	338	--	1,600	41	115	36	--	70	5	18

-- Continued

Table 7.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-64, annual 1966-68--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 1/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Coffee 2/	Cocoa beans 2/	Cotton
	1,000 metric tons														
Dahomey															
Average:															
1957-59	--	180	69	2	313	451	--	--	--	25	3	1	1	--	1
1960-64	--	215	69	1	1,115	563	--	--	--	27	3	1	1	--	1
1966	--	250	76	2	1,089	587	--	--	--	27	6	1	2	--	3
1967	--	250	78	2	1,120	604	--	--	--	27	8	1	1	--	4
1968	--	260	80	2	1,142	616	--	--	--	30	8	1	1	--	4
Ethiopia															
Average:															
1957-59	220	631	917	--	--	44	--	29	32	2[illegible]	4	--	3/55	--	2
1960-64	263	684	1,066	--	--	53	--	37	51	29	[illegible]	--	3/70	--	3
1966	260	756	1,060	--	--	65	--	44	69	23	13	--	3/83	--	8
1967	300	730	1,230	--	--	70	--	50	77	23	18	--	3/83	--	8
1968	310	800	1,250	--	--	71	--	50	70	23	18	--	3/ 100	--	8
Ghana															
Average:															
1957-59	--	181	178	28	675	1,809	33	1,731	--	39	--	1	1	264	--
1960-64	--	196	159	34	1,035	2,101	38	2,035	--	43	--	2	3	458	--
1966	--	359	177	29	1,171	2,392	42	2,282	--	50	--	1	5	381	--
1967	--	282	163	41	1,176	2,457	42	2,344	--	50	--	1	6	422	--
1968	--	244	141	34	914	2,435	43	2,300	--	45	--	1	5	340	--
Guinea															
Average:															
1957-59	--	124	70	308	379	120	54	59	--	25	--	--	11	--	--
1960-64	--	133	62	316	418	123	29	57	--	20	--	--	12	--	--
1966	--	135	73	315	390	127	21	93	--	20	--	--	7	--	--
1967	--	140	75	331	420	129	21	95	--	18	--	--	10	--	--
1968	--	150	78	346	450	132	22	80	--	19	--	--	11	--	--
Ivory Coast															
Average:															
1957-59	--	113	90	122	533	1,403	--	518	--	24	3	2	135	54	2
1960-64	--	138	75	199	682	1,455	--	1,150	--	24	4	2	191	105	2
1966	--	194	79	274	735	1,602	--	1,146	--	29	1[illegible]	4	132	150	9
1967	--	220	80	340	750	1,637	--	1,193	--	32	25	5	270	147	15
1968	--	250	82	380	765	1,680	--	1,237	--	34	32	5	246	130	19

Kenya															
Average:															
1957-59	112	1,101	343	6	--	47	20	--	30	2	6	--	25	--	3
1960-64	117	1,332	324	17	--	53	30	--	40	4	6	1	38	--	3
1966	180	1,452	367	22	--	58	35	--	31	9	10	1	56	--	5
1967	241	1,633	380	23	--	60	40	--	64	11	12	1	39	--	6
1968	227	1,542	380	25	--	50	45	--	76	13	10	1	58	--	5
Liberia															
Average:															
1957-59	--	11	--	176	207	21	6	76	--	3	--	--	1	1	--
1960-64	--	11	--	155	228	23	5	77	--	3	--	--	2	1	--
1966	--	11	--	150	228	23	5	78	--	2	--	--	4	1	--
1967	--	11	--	152	225	23	5	79	--	2	--	--	4	2	--
1968	--	10	--	152	230	25	6	81	--	2	--	--	4	2	--
Libya															
Average:															
1957-59	42	1	3	--	--	17	10	--	--	11	--	1	--	--	--
1960-64	35	2	4	--	--	12	18	--	--	9	--	1	--	--	--
1966	40	1	1	--	--	14	14	--	--	12	--	2	--	--	--
1967	43	1	1	--	--	15	24	--	--	14	--	2	--	--	--
1968	37	1	1	--	--	14	23	--	--	10	--	3	--	--	--
Malagasy Republic															
Average:															
1957-59	--	69	--	1,113	670	326	--	158	59	32	--	4	53	--	--
1960-64	--	83	--	1,242	880	362	--	134	91	30	2	5	55	--	1
1966	--	91	--	1,430	860	430	--	140	103	45	6	5	54	--	2
1967	--	90	--	1,464	900	450	--	150	109	39	6	5	60	--	3
1968	--	90	--	1,400	910	460	--	160	113	35	6	5	56	--	3
Mali															
Average:															
1957-59	--	56	689	179	200	60	--	--	--	96	5	--	--	--	2
1960-64	--	75	772	179	197	57	--	--	--	118	13	--	--	--	6
1966	--	76	737	158	210	60	--	--	--	159	22	--	--	--	10
1967	--	75	775	140	214	61	--	--	--	125	23	--	--	--	12
1968	--	75	750	150	220	62	--	--	--	125	23	--	--	--	12
Morocco															
Average:															
1957-59	977	327	68	23	--	122	401	--	--	--	4	2	--	--	2
1960-64	1,068	305	75	16	--	166	516	--	--	--	9	2	--	--	4
1966	812	154	32	19	--	276	702	--	--	--	16	2	--	--	8
1967	1,090	250	54	27	--	205	796	--	--	--	16	2	--	--	7
1968	2,400	240	66	43	--	275	751	--	--	--	12	3	--	--	7

-- Continued

Table 7.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-64, annual 1966-68--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 1/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Coffee 2/	Cocoa beans 2/	Cotton
	1,000 metric tons														
Niger															
Average:															
1957-59	1	3	916	5	83	--	--	--	--	136	2	--	--	--	1
1960-64	1	3	1,179	10	126	--	--	--	--	185	4	--	--	--	2
1966	1	2	1,118	15	148	--	--	--	--	313	5	--	--	--	2
1967	1	3	1,340	18	147	--	--	--	--	300	4	--	--	--	2
1968	1	3	1,100	16	150	--	--	--	--	260	3	--	--	--	2
Nigeria															
Average:															
1957-59	--	1,032	3,000	332	8,283	10,577	--	1,550	--	1,070	78	11	--	122	39
1960-64	--	1,080	3,452	357	9,838	11,372	--	1,649	--	1,312	95	12	--	218	47
1966	--	1,219	3,759	406	8,840	12,196	--	1,422	20	1,755	103	11	--	267	51
1967	--	1,219	3,556	391	8,331	11,685	--	1,321	30	1,252	55	12	--	235	27
1968	--	1,219	3,455	376	8,128	11,481	--	1,219	34	1,542	88	12	--	185	44
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia															
Average:															
1957-59	2	1,354	390	8	412	134	25	--	8	172	5	92	--	--	3
1960-64	3	1,606	384	10	342	167	39	--	86	335	14	128	--	--	7
1966	9	1,957	330	8	315	195	60	--	304	399	44	139	--	--	18
1967	16	2,150	342	6	325	205	62	--	183	413	46	115	--	--	22
1968	22	1,800	340	6	330	205	58	--	193	310	55	84	--	--	23
Rwanda															
Average:															
1957-59	2	52	152	--	282	605	--	1,029	--	3	--	--	14	--	--
1960-64	1	48	138	--	120	509	--	1,093	--	3	--	--	9	--	--
1966	2	40	135	--	180	320	--	1,100	--	5	--	--	10	--	--
1967	2	44	140	--	190	335	--	1,150	--	5	--	--	12	--	--
1968	2	45	145	--	190	340	--	1,175	--	5	--	--	12	--	--
Senegal															
Average:															
1957-59	--	29	336	68	165	26	2	--	--	843	--	--	--	--	--
1960-64	--	31	447	91	155	30	2	--	--	954	--	--	--	--	--
1966	--	42	423	125	170	32	2	--	--	870	--	--	--	--	--
1967	--	46	610	137	175	32	3	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	1
1968	--	41	500	125	165	32	3	--	--	860	--	--	--	--	2

Sierra Leone															
Average:															
1957-59	--	14	23	316	424	54	81	139	--	25	--	--	4	3	--
1960-64	--	10	26	399	441	55	87	151	--	22	--	--	4	4	--
1966	--	10	29	390	469	60	95	163	--	20	--	--	4	4	--
1967	--	10	30	400	476	60	97	167	--	20	--	--	5	5	--
1968	--	11	30	410	480	61	100	169	--	21	--	--	6	5	--
South Africa, Rep.of															
Average:															
1957-59	720	3,979	227	--	--	336	309	69	947	162	14	30	--	--	7
1960-64	861	5,106	260	--	--	385	430	36	1,079	216	19	27	--	--	10
1966	567	5,056	336	--	--	501	491	26	1,627	197	30	22	--	--	15
1967	1,089	9,634	844	--	--	459	521	35	1,826	417	30	29	--	--	15
1968	1,207	5,253	207	--	--	469	511	32	1,633	215	30	33	--	--	15
Sudan															
Average:															
1957-59	27	45	1,385	--	92	2	6	--	--	125	194	--	--	--	101
1960-64	31	30	1,585	--	115	4	9	--	--	232	289	--	--	--	147
1966	78	48	1,301	--	126	5	12	--	--	314	378	--	--	--	194
1967	93	50	2,340	--	130	6	14	--	--	299	370	--	--	--	196
1968	95	52	2,360	--	132	6	14	--	--	299	392	--	--	--	185
Tanzania															
Average:															
1957-59	13	537	978	83	1,000	263	17	782	23	34	70	3	22	--	33
1960-64	13	566	1,018	105	1,020	280	95	807	38	28	87	3	30	--	41
1966	45	750	1,122	110	1,100	312	105	860	73	12	166	7	59	--	78
1967	35	700	1,145	115	1,120	319	110	870	87	11	138	6	44	--	65
1968	40	710	1,150	120	1,125	325	115	875	95	11	138	6	54	--	54
Togo															
Average:															
1957-59	--	71	110	11	333	313	--	--	--	10	5	--	8	8	2
1960-64	--	75	87	12	358	380	--	--	--	11	7	--	11	13	3
1966	--	76	86	18	395	419	--	--	--	11	7	--	6	16	3
1967	--	76	90	20	410	436	--	--	--	12	8	--	14	16	4
1968	--	70	90	20	410	436	--	--	--	12	5	--	12	14	3
Tunisia															
Average:															
1957-59	514	4	4	--	--	32	81	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
1960-64	435	3	3	--	--	46	87	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
1966	349	1	4	--	--	68	110	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
1967	282	1	2	--	--	79	61	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
1968	390	2	3	--	--	75	85	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--

-- Continued

Table 7.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-64, annual 1966-68--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 1/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cottonseed	Tobacco	Coffee 2/	Cocoa beans 2/	Cotton
	1,000 metric tons														
Uganda															
Average:															
1957-59	--	178	587	--	101	980	--	2,908	89	172	143	3	98	--	67
1960-64	--	292	669	--	112	967	--	3,152	115	169	127	2	145	--	63
1966	--	320	700	--	120	975	--	3,260	134	163	163	4	147	--	78
1967	--	310	700	--	120	980	--	3,270	146	172	122	4	162	--	64
1968	--	320	710	--	125	980	--	3,280	162	172	105	5	186	--	54
United Arab Republic															
Average:															
1957-59	1,441	1,584	580	1,396	--	350	--	55	--	33	826	--	--	--	436
1960-64	1,504	1,823	672	1,784	--	472	--	59	--	45	840	--	--	--	444
1966	1,465	2,358	810	2,000	--	407	--	65	--	41	830	--	--	--	455
1967	1,500	2,300	815	2,300	--	526	--	65	--	40	818	--	--	--	436
1968	1,500	2,300	818	2,350	--	533	--	68	--	45	798	--	--	--	420
Upper Volta															
Average:															
1957-59	--	131	881	23	29	48	--	--	--	46	4	--	--	--	2
1960-64	--	148	913	23	30	49	--	--	--	114	6	--	--	--	3
1966	--	124	824	35	27	43	--	--	--	109	9	--	--	--	5
1967	--	150	950	35	30	48	--	--	--	109	9	--	--	--	5
1968	--	140	925	35	30	48	--	--	--	100	16	--	--	--	8
Total 4/															
Average:															
1957-59	5,288	12,863	12,551	4,420	25,307	20,393	1,442	12,596	1,272	3,389	1,505	171	624	520	770
1960-64	5,636	14,997	13,998	5,063	26,904	21,892	1,859	13,828	1,600	4,204	1,621	200	857	884	830
1966	4,470	15,440	14,323	5,608	26,563	23,590	2,170	14,324	2,464	4,867	1,902	225	899	908	980
1967	6,001	21,448	16,515	6,057	26,506	23,318	2,274	14,502	2,634	4,681	1,787	208	1,054	924	930
1968	7,771	16,685	15,443	6,117	26,371	23,316	2,236	14,514	2,485	4,485	1,845	187	1,109	779	920

1/ **Yams**, cocoyams, sweetpotatoes, and white potatoes.
2/ Data are for the marketing year beginning in the year shown.
3/ **Exportable production.**
4/ Total of listed countries.
-- = None or negligible.

Table 8.--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1964-67

Country and year		Wheat and flour	Corn	Fruits, fresh & pres.	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Wine	Tobacco	Peanuts, peanut oil & cake	Other oilseeds and oil	Cotton	Sisal	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	041-046	044	051 052 053	061	071	072.1	112.1	121	221.1-421.4 081.5	221.8 421 422 431	263.1 263.2	265.4			
		Million dollars														
Algeria	1964	2.0	--	66.4	--	--	--	166.2	.7	--	1.6	.2	--	n.a.	n.a.	717.8
	1965	12.1	--	23.5	--	--	--	137.6	.2	--	.8	.3	--	n.a.	n.a.	707.0
	1966	14.1	--	39.5	--	--	--	104.3	.3	--	3.5	.6	--	n.a.	n.a.	717.0
	1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Angola	1964	--	5.9	.2	2.5	98.7	.1	--	.8	.6	6.4	1.9	16.6	7.3	141.0	202.4
	1965	--	9.8	.2	3.9	92.7	.1	--	1.7	.6	5.2	2.9	9.5	7.2	133.8	198.3
	1966	--	4.5	.4	3.1	105.5	.3	--	1.7	.4	5.8	3.7	10.4	5.9	141.7	221.0
	1967	--	6.0	.6	3.0	122.4	.2	--	1.7	.3	5.7	3.5	6.7	6.9	157.0	235.9
Cameroon	1964	--	--	7.9	--	37.8	28.8	--	.7	2.7	5.0	9.3	--	11.8	104.0	139.9
	1965	--	--	7.6	--	31.7	29.6	--	.8	1.7	3.2	9.0	--	11.8	95.4	138.9
	1966	--	--	4.0	--	45.2	28.7	--	.8	2.0	1.2	10.2	--	6.9	99.0	150.0
	1967	--	--	3.1	--	44.1	38.6	--	1.1	1.5	1.5	7.1	--	10.8	107.8	155.7
Central African Republic	1964	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	.2	.4	.5	5.6	--	.7	15.4	28.9
	1965	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	.2	--	1.0	5.0	--	.8	11.1	26.4
	1966	--	--	--	.1	7.3	--	--	.2	--	.6	4.5	--	1.0	13.7	30.8
	1967	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	.6	--	.6	6.6	--	.7	14.3	29.0
Chad	1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	--	21.0	--	3.2	24.6	26.5
	1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	--	21.1	--	3.7	25.0	27.2
	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	18.3	--	4.2	22.6	23.7
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	22.3	--	3.7	26.1	26.9
Congo (Brazzaville)	1964	--	--	--	--	.6	.5	--	.1	.1	1.4	--	--	.5	3.2	47.4
	1965	--	--	--	.2	.3	.3	--	.1	.1	1.2	--	--	.4	2.6	46.8
	1966	--	--	--	.2	.4	.5	--	.2	--	1.1	--	--	.5	2.9	43.2
	1967	--	--	--	6.0	.6	.5	--	.2	--	.8	--	--	.5	8.6	47.5
Congo (Kinshasa)	1964	--	--	.5	--	20.9	2.1	--	--	--	32.0	1.3	--	19.2	76.0	350.0
	1965	--	--	.4	--	17.1	1.1	--	.1	.8	23.9	--	--	6.0	49.4	330.0
	1966	--	--	.2	--	25.8	1.2	--	.2	.1	26.0	--	--	20.8	74.3	449.0
	1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25.4	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.4	n.a.	n.a.	22.1	73.3	443.0
Dahomey	1964	--	--	.1	--	.6	--	--	.2	.6	10.5	.5	--	.2	12.7	13.2
	1965	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	.2	.4	9.4	.6	--	1.7	12.7	13.6
	1966	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	.4	.5	6.7	1.1	--	.2	8.8	10.5
	1967	--	--	--	--	n.a.	--	--	n.a.	.9	7.2	1.3	--	3.4	12.8	15.2

-- Continued

Table 8.--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1964-67--Continued

Country and year		Wheat and flour	Corn	Fruits, fresh & pres.	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Wine	Tobacco	Peanuts, peanut oil & cake	Other oilseeds and oil	Cotton	Sisal	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	041-046	044	051 052 , 053	061	071	072.1	112.1	121	221.1-421.4 081.5	221.8 421 422 431	263.1 263.2	265.4			
		Million dollars														
Ethiopia	1964	--	.1	1.9	1.8	63.5	--	--	.1	2.9	9.2	--	--	23.3	102.8	103.7
	1965	--	.1	1.8	--	75.2	--	--	.1	--	9.9	--	--	25.1	112.2	116.1
	1966	--	--	2.0	--	62.3	--	--	--	.5	8.2	--	--	34.7	107.7	111.0
	1967	--	--	2.4	--	55.8	--	--	--	--	9.1	.2	--	11.3	78.8	101.0
Gabon	1964	--	--	--	--	.7	1.2	--	--	.1	.1	--	--	.3	2.4	90.1
	1965	--	--	--	--	.4	1.0	--	--	.2	--	--	--	.3	1.9	97.0
	1966	--	--	--	--	.5	1.3	--	--	.3	--	--	--	.3	2.4	100.8
	1967	--	--	--	--	.5	1.5	--	--	--	.3	--	--	.3	2.6	120.2
Ghana	1964	--	--	1.6	--	2.3	190.7	--	--	--	.9	--	--	13.6	209.1	321.0
	1965	--	--	1.9	--	.8	190.7	--	--	--	.2	--	--	18.0	211.6	312.8
	1966	--	--	1.0	--	3.1	144.3	--	--	--	.1	--	--	20.2	168.7	268.0
	1967	--	--	.9	--	1.6	170.4	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	30.7	205.4	296.0
Guinea	1964	--	--	3.0	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	43.0
	1965	--	--	4.2	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	52.0
	1966	--	--	2.2	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	46.0
	1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ivory Coast	1964	.7	--	18.6	--	129.7	58.9	--	--	.2	2.3	.3	--	5.0	215.7	302.1
	1965	--	--	17.6	--	106.4	48.7	--	.1	--	2.6	.6	--	7.8	183.8	277.2
	1966	--	--	19.5	--	124.4	60.8	--	.1	--	2.8	1.4	--	8.6	217.6	310.5
	1967	--	--	22.4	--	105.7	57.8	--	--	.1	3.1	--	--	23.5	212.6	325.0
Kenya	1964	3.1	.8	3.7	.4	43.4	--	--	.6	.4	1.6	1.8	16.9	58.2	130.9	204.4
	1965	4.9	--	7.2	.5	39.4	--	--	.4	.3	.1	2.1	10.8	54.8	120.5	228.1
	1966	2.8	--	3.4	.3	52.7	--	--	.7	.2	1.8	2.4	9.4	70.5	144.2	246.9
	1967	4.5	4.0	3.9	--	44.0	--	--	1.1	.2	.9	1.8	5.8	59.5	125.7	223.2
Liberia	1964	--	--	--	--	6.0	.4	--	--	--	.8	--	--	29.7	36.9	125.3
	1965	--	--	--	--	1.7	.2	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	29.2	33.2	135.0
	1966	--	--	--	--	5.8	.5	--	.2	--	1.6	--	--	27.1	35.2	150.0
	1967	--	--	--	--	2.5	.6	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	26.7	31.6	153.3
Libya	1964	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	.2	2.2	.5	--	--	1.9	5.4	700.5
	1965	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	.1	1.2	.3	--	--	2.1	4.1	796.0
	1966	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	.1	.8	--	--	--	1.6	2.7	986.5
	1967	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	.7	.2	--	--	.7	1.9	1,178.1

Malagasy Republic	1964	--	.1	.8	9.7	24.5	.2	--	4.6	1.5	2.9	.1	8.3	32.3	85.0	91.8
	1965	--	.1	1.1	4.9	28.9	.1	.3	3.6	1.9	--	.1	5.4	37.4	83.8	91.7
	1966	--	.2	1.8	6.3	30.8	.4	--	4.4	--	1.9	--	3.9	37.1	86.8	97.8
	1967	--	.3	1.3	8.7	32.9	.3	--	2.0	1.5	.8	--	2.9	38.8	89.5	104.1
Malawi	1964	--	.7	--	--	.1	--	--	11.8	3.3	.8	2.7	.1	12.0	31.5	32.2
	1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.4	4.9	.9	3.0	.1	14.0	37.3	37.9
	1966	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	12.7	3.6	.5	3.0	.1	16.0	38.1	38.7
	1967	--	3.9	--	.3	.1	--	--	10.1	8.5	.1	2.0	--	13.9	38.9	40.0
Mali	1964	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.1	8.2	.1	1.2	--	4.6	14.3	16.6
	1965	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.1	2.6	--	2.7	--	6.5	12.0	15.7
	1966	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	3.1	--	4.4	9.4	13.1
	1967	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	4.9	--	5.4	13.9	16.5
Mauritius	1964	--	--	--	72.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	75.1	75.5
	1965	--	--	.1	56.7	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	3.2	60.1	62.7
	1966	--	--	--	64.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	68.3	70.0
	1967	--	--	--	58.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7	62.4	64.0
Morocco	1964	.1	3.0	67.0	1.4	--	--	23.6	--	--	.6	5.0	--	85.4	186.1	432.8
	1965	.7	3.4	62.8	2.1	--	--	18.5	--	--	.8	5.8	--	90.7	184.8	430.9
	1966	--	1.1	66.3	1.2	--	--	14.9	--	--	9.6	5.1	--	71.9	170.1	428.4
	1967	--	--	83.4	.7	--	--	10.3	--	--	1.5	7.9	--	76.8	180.6	424.1
Mozambique	1964	.1	--	22.7	8.6	--	--	--	1.0	2.8	10.7	19.9	9.6	9.4	84.8	107.0
	1965	.1	--	22.4	10.3	--	--	--	1.3	4.3	9.2	19.5	6.2	11.6	84.9	109.4
	1966	.1	--	21.0	16.1	--	--	--	.8	3.5	8.6	17.0	4.5	14.3	85.9	112.0
	1967	--	1.4	18.8	11.4	--	--	--	.9	4.2	11.1	20.7	3.5	12.4	84.4	122.0
Niger	1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.5	.2	1.1	--	1.8	18.6	21.3
	1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.1	--	1.1	--	6.9	24.6	25.3
	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.1	--	2.0	--	5.1	32.2	34.7
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.9	--	1.5	--	4.6	24.0	25.5
Nigeria	1964	.5	--	1.8	--	2.3	112.3	--	--	131.7	100.7	19.1	--	50.9	419.3	589.3
	1965	.1	--	.2	--	.5	119.5	--	.1	148.9	127.7	16.8	--	48.8	462.6	737.1
	1966	.2	--	.3	--	4.2	79.1	--	.3	154.5	119.0	14.7	--	59.8	432.1	777.1
	1967	--	--	.3	.1	1.0	153.1	--	.2	131.1	42.7	18.2	--	44.8	391.5	685.3
Rhodesia	1964	.8	1.0	.8	10.3	.1	--	.3	109.8	1.5	.1	.7	--	23.3	148.8	334.5
	1965	.8	.9	.7	11.3	.1	--	.2	131.5	.8	.1	.6	--	31.8	178.8	398.9
	1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	n.a.	--	n.a.	82.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	274.0
	1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	262.0
Rwanda	1964	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9	7.2	11.6
	1965	--	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8	8.2	13.6
	1966	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	6.9	11.7
	1967	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	14.0

-- Continued

Table 8.--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1964-67--Continued

Country and year		Wheat and flour	Corn	Fruits, fresh & pres.	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Wine	Tobacco	Peanuts, peanut oil & cake	Other oilseeds and oil	Cotton	Sisal	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	041-046	044	051 052 053	061	071	072.1	112.1	121	221.1-421.4 081.5	221.8 421 422 431	263.1 263.2	265.4			
		Million dollars														
Senegal	1964	2.6	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	95.4	.5	--	--	3.1	101.7	122.5
	1965	2.8	--	.2	.1	--	--	--	--	100.9	1.5	--	--	2.3	107.8	128.5
	1966	2.6	--	.3	.1	--	--	--	--	115.8	.4	--	--	3.9	123.1	148.9
	1967	1.3	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	106.4	.6	--	--	3.7	112.2	137.2
Sierra Leone	1964	--	--	.4	--	3.8	1.6	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	1.5	14.2	85.2
	1965	--	--	.3	--	1.9	1.3	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	1.1	12.6	80.6
	1966	--	--	--	--	5.5	2.0	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	1.0	15.7	74.7
	1967	--	--	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	--	--	--	n.a.	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	70.0
South Africa, Republic of 1/	1964	.1	74.4	134.7	48.2	.8	.1	5.6	5.6	17.0	1.6	1.1	--	302.2	591.4	1,335.9
	1965	.1	19.6	140.7	32.0	.6	.1	5.9	7.1	20.7	.6	1.5	--	287.7	516.6	1,360.8
	1966	.1	3.5	155.7	45.9	.7	--	4.8	7.5	6.5	1.6	.8	--	224.7	451.8	1,684.0
	1967	--	110.0	137.8	45.6	.7	--	4.5	9.3	18.6	.8	.2	--	238.3	565.8	1,728.9
Sudan	1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.4	26.1	93.5	--	45.5	191.5	192.6
	1965	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	24.7	44.6	90.1	--	30.3	191.3	192.7
	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.2	24.7	100.0	--	53.1	198.0	200.4
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.4	35.3	107.0	--	41.7	205.4	214.0
Tanzania	1964	--	1.7	9.4	--	30.9	--	--	.9	2.2	7.5	27.7	61.2	33.2	174.7	210.7
	1965	--	.3	15.4	.4	24.1	--	--	3.2	1.7	.6	44.2	40.0	23.7	153.6	192.3
	1966	.1	.5	14.7	.1	42.4	.1	--	2.3	1.0	6.9	49.0	32.9	37.9	187.9	234.5
	1967	.1	.2	14.4	--	33.4	--	--	4.7	1.0	6.3	35.2	28.1	35.2	158.6	228.8
Togo	1964	--	--	--	--	8.4	4.9	--	--	.5	2.2	.5	--	.6	17.1	30.2
	1965	--	--	--	--	5.5	6.8	--	--	.4	2.7	1.2	--	.2	16.8	26.8
	1966	--	--	--	--	7.9	6.8	--	--	--	3.2	1.1	--	.2	19.2	35.9
	1967	--	--	--	--	3.4	9.5	--	--	.6	2.1	1.4	--	.3	17.3	32.0
Tunisia	1964	6.0	--	5.7	.2	--	--	16.1	--	--	23.3	--	--	14.7	66.0	108.8
	1965	.7	--	9.6	.4	--	--	5.3	--	--	26.6	--	--	9.7	52.3	119.5
	1966	6.9	--	13.1	.1	--	--	8.4	--	--	26.6	--	--	15.0	70.1	140.0
	1967	.1	--	10.1	.1	--	--	10.1	.1	--	15.2	--	--	12.9	48.6	148.9
Uganda	1964	--	.1	--	6.1	99.1	--	--	2.0	.7	3.4	44.4	.1	18.9	174.8	207.4
	1965	--	1.2	.3	2.5	85.2	--	--	3.1	.1	3.3	46.9	--	19.9	162.5	202.8
	1966	--	2.3	--	.7	97.4	--	--	1.9	1.4	2.8	43.0	--	25.9	175.4	213.8
	1967	--	--	--	4.0	96.9	--	--	3.4	--	4.3	42.5	--	25.1	176.2	216.3

United Arab Republic	1964	1.2	--	2.1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.3	268.2	--	85.6	362.2	539.1
	1965	1.5	--	.6	1.6	--	--	--	--	2.0	2.4	336.3	--	79.9	424.3	605.1
	1966	1.7	--	3.4	.5	--	--	--	--	2.6	3.0	330.0	--	80.7	421.9	605.1
	1967	.7	--	2.9	1.0	--	--	.5	--	3.0	.9	279.7	--	106.3	395.0	565.8
Zambia	1964	--	.2	--	.2	--	--	--	7.9	.1	--	.3	--	1.9	10.6	457.6
	1965	.1	2.7	--	.3	--	--	--	6.8	.9	--	.3	--	.5	11.6	532.0
	1966	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	1.0	--	.7	--	1.4	11.9	690.8
	1967	--	12.2	--	--	--	--	--	5.2	.9	--	--	--	1.0	19.3	653.8
Other 2/	1964	--	--	15.4	31.6	8.0	3.9	--	--	10.3	6.1	.6	1.1	29.8	106.8	173.9
	1965	.2	--	15.4	26.7	12.1	2.9	.9	--	8.3	6.4	3.6	--	30.2	106.7	187.3
	1966	.2	--	15.5	32.7	7.9	4.3	2.0	--	10.5	4.7	2.0	--	27.0	106.8	205.0
	1967	.2	--	13.4	30.0	14.0	4.3	1.4	--	9.6	5.4	4.9	--	31.9	115.1	208.7
Total 2/	1964	17.2	88.0	365.4	196.4	601.8	405.7	211.8	147.3	328.9	269.8	528.0	113.9	934.9	3,961.8	8,592.7
	1965	24.1	38.1	336.2	154.0	542.5	402.4	168.7	175.2	344.7	297.0	615.3	72.0	906.1	3,890.0	9,054.0
	1966	29.6	17.7	365.2	183.1	645.2	330.3	134.6	172.6	352.7	282.2	614.3	61.2	918.0	3,931.9	9,955.5
	1967	21.8	138.9	360.6	172.5	598.6	439.2	131.3	173.3	331.9	188.4	570.1	47.0	937.8	3,936.0	10,079.9

-- = None or negligible.
n.a. = Not available.

1/ Included in "Other agricultural exports" are wool exports of $157.5 million for 1964; $147.0 million for 1965; $168.8 million for 1966; $131.8 million for 1967.

2/ Includes the latest available previous year exports for those countries where the desired export data were not available.

Table 9.--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1964-67

Country and year		Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wines	Tobacco	Oil and oilseeds	Meat	Dairy products	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports
	SITC	041-046	042	045	05	061	074	112.3-112.1	121	42 22	01	02			
		-Million dollars													
Algeria	1964	12.1	.5	--	5.7	53.7	4.0	4.8	3.2	10.7	6.7	21.5	n.a.	n.a.	694.3
	1965	19.3	.5	1.1	7.9	38.4	8.9	n.a.	1.4	18.1	7.7	20.1	n.a.	n.a.	745.0
	1966	56.6	.2	3.7	8.9	27.6	1.7	n.a.	1.1	26.2	21.7	19.8	n.a.	n.a.	644.0
	1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Angola	1964	3.8	--	.6	2.7	--	--	13.1	.4	2.5	--	2.8	4.4	30.3	162.6
	1965	3.3	--	--	1.0	--	--	14.9	.6	2.4	--	3.0	2.6	27.8	193.2
	1966	3.8	--	.9	1.0	--	--	16.1	.2	2.7	--	3.1	.6	28.4	209.0
	1967	1.9	--	1.1	1.6	--	--	17.0	.9	3.0	--	2.5	1.0	29.0	272.5
Cameroon	1964	2.3	1.1	.1	1.3	2.0	--	1/4.6	.3	.6	.8	1.7	2.2	17.0	133.1
	1965	2.4	1.1	.1	1.4	1.5	--	1/4.2	.3	.6	.3	1.3	5.0	18.2	151.2
	1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.1	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150.0
	1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177.0
Central African Republic	1964	.6	--	.3	.4	--	.2	1/1.1	--	--	.3	.5	.5	3.9	29.8
	1965	.6	--	--	.4	--	.1	1/ .6	--	--	.2	.5	.7	3.1	27.4
	1966	.9	--	--	.4	--	.1	1/ .9	--	.1	.3	.5	.9	4.1	30.7
	1967	1.2	--	.1	.6	--	.2	1/1.0	--	.2	.3	.6	1.0	5.2	40.1
Chad	1964	.5	--	--	.6	--	.8	1/1.5	--	--	.2	.5	.9	5.0	34.6
	1965	.6	--	--	.5	--	.6	1/1.0	--	--	.1	.4	--	3.2	31.2
	1966	.6	--	--	.5	--	.6	1/ .9	--	--	.1	.4	.6	3.7	29.7
	1967	2.1	--	--	.5	--	.6	1/ .9	--	.1	.1	.5	1.0	5.8	37.5
Congo (Brazzaville)	1964	1.8	.1	--	1.1	--	--	3.2	.5	.1	.2	1.0	2.1	10.1	64.8
	1965	1.6	.1	--	.8	--	--	1/2.5	.2	.1	.5	.8	1.0	7.6	64.7
	1966	1.2	.3	--	.9	--	--	1/2.1	.2	.2	.4	.9	1.3	7.5	69.6
	1967	1.6	.2	--	.9	--	--	1/2.1	.8	.2	.5	1.0	1.5	8.8	82.0
Congo (Kinshasa)	1964	7.0	2.0	4.8	2.0	.1	--	1.6	2.5	.1	5.2	1.6	25.6	52.5	240.3
	1965	6.2	2.4	2.4	5.1	.1	--	1.5	2.8	.1	6.2	3.9	24.4	55.1	266.6
	1966	6.0	5.1	4.2	3.5	.9	--	.8	4.0	1.7	9.2	5.2	19.8	60.4	282.7
	1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	266.0
Dahomey	1964	.5	.8	--	.7	1.3	--	1/1.1	.3	.2	.2	.4	.3	5.8	31.4
	1965	.5	1.0	--	.1	1.1	--	1.0	.4	.1	.2	.4	1.3	6.1	34.4
	1966	.9	.9	--	.7	1.0	--	.9	.5	.1	.2	.4	.8	6.4	33.5
	1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43.5

Ethiopia	1964	.6	.3	.5	.8	--	.8	--	--	.2	.2	.7	5.7	9.8	123.1
	1965	1.0	.2	.2	.9	.3	.6	--	--	.1	--	1.5	5.9	10.7	150.3
	1966	3.1	.7	.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	--	--	.4	.1	1.5	5.3	15.3	161.7
	1967	1.9	.3	.1	1.0	.2	.7	.4	.1	.3	.1	2.0	4.7	11.8	143.1
Gabon	1964	.7	.2	.2	1.0	.4	--	3.4	.1	.1	1.4	.7	.8	9.0	55.7
	1965	.6	.2	--	1.1	.3	--	3.5	.2	.1	1.2	.7	.9	8.8	62.5
	1966	.8	.3	--	1.2	.1	--	3.2	.1	.2	.9	.8	1.2	8.8	65.7
	1967	.9	.3	--	1.2	--	--	3.7	.1	.3	.9	.8	1.3	9.5	67.2
Ghana	1964	5.5	5.3	.5	3.4	10.9	.2	.3	1.5	1.0	3.4	5.5	19.8	57.3	340.5
	1965	5.0	5.1	1.3	2.9	7.3	.3	.6	1.1	2.1	2.3	6.2	22.2	56.4	448.1
	1966	4.0	9.0	.6	2.1	7.0	.2	.1	1.9	1.6	3.0	7.6	22.8	59.9	351.7
	1967	7.6	7.5	.4	1.4	6.7	.4	.2	1.8	.7	4.5	6.9	17.8	55.9	307.1
Guinea	1964	n.a.	5.0	n.a.	n.a.	1.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49.0
	1965	n.a.	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49.0
	1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55.0
	1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44.0
Ivory Coast	1964	5.9	7.9	.1	3.8	5.3	.1	1/5.9	.3	1.4	1.5	4.1	5.3	41.6	245.0
	1965	5.4	9.0	--	3.8	5.4	.1	5.0	.5	1.0	1.5	4.6	4.0	40.3	236.2
	1966	9.4	12.6	--	4.4	4.9	.1	4.9	.4	2.2	2.1	5.0	5.5	51.5	257.5
	1967	5.2	3.5	--	4.4	5.0	.1	4.6	.3	2.4	1.7	5.7	7.7	40.3	263.3
Kenya	1964	.1	.1	1.1	2.6	10.4	5.0	.6	.4	4.5	.6	1.0	8.6	35.0	246.3
	1965	.8	.4	7.6	2.3	8.9	5.2	.6	3.7	6.9	.7	1.0	11.1	49.2	282.1
	1966	2.0	.4	10.6	2.8	8.5	3.5	1.0	2.4	6.6	1.1	1.4	10.1	50.4	345.9
	1967	.4	--	.4	3.3	4.9	2.5	.9	3.5	5.2	.7	1.2	9.8	32.8	336.1
Liberia	1964	.4	5.6	n.a.	n.a.	.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.4	n.a.	n.a.	13.4	20.3	111.2
	1965	.6	6.3	--	1.2	.5	--	1.2	.3	.4	1.6	1.2	12.2	25.5	104.0
	1966	.7	7.5	--	1.4	.5	.1	2.0	.5	.5	1.7	1.3	6.2	22.4	114.0
	1967	.9	6.6	.7	1.4	.5	.1	2.0	.3	.5	1.6	1.3	3.2	19.1	125.2
Libya	1964	9.0	1.5	1.6	4.2	6.1	4.1	--	.5	4.3	1.1	3.0	8.1	43.5	292.3
	1965	8.3	1.8	.3	3.0	2.0	5.3	--	.4	1.2	1.4	4.6	12.0	40.3	320.0
	1966	9.9	2.6	2.4	8.4	3.0	4.9	--	.9	4.1	3.2	5.4	15.0	59.8	405.1
	1967	11.4	2.8	3.4	10.2	5.4	5.7	1.1	1.7	--	3.1	7.2	31.9	83.9	476.4
Malagasy Republic	1964	2.5	.7	--	.2	.1	.1	4.1	.4	.5	.4	3.3	2.1	14.4	135.4
	1965	3.0	9.7	--	.3	.1	.1	3.2	.4	.8	.4	3.5	1.4	22.9	138.1
	1966	3.5	1.7	--	.6	--	.1	3.9	.5	2.3	.4	3.3	3.4	19.7	141.3
	1967	2.6	--	--	.6	--	.1	3.3	.5	.6	.7	3.5	2.5	14.4	145.3
Malawi	1964	.6	.1	--	.2	1.7	--	1.0	1.0	1.3	.2	.5	3.2	9.8	40.1
	1965	.8	--	.4	.3	2.5	--	1.4	.2	.2	.3	.7	2.0	8.8	57.0
	1966	.9	.1	--	.3	.9	--	1.2	7.2	.1	.3	.7	2.6	14.3	77.0
	1967	.7	.1	--	.3	.7	--	1.3	4.1	.1	.4	.9	1.3	9.9	61.5

-- Continued

Table 9 .--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1964-67--Continued

Country and year		Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wines	Tobacco	Oil and oilseeds	Meat	Dairy products	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports
	SITC	041-046	042	045	05	061	074	112.3- 112.1	121	42 22	01	02			
		Million dollars													
Mali	1964	.3	--	.1	.2	3.5	.7	1/ .2	--	.2	.1	.4	1.0	6.7	36.6
	1965	.9	--	.2	.3	4.9	.9	1/ .3	--	.1	--	.4	1.2	9.2	42.9
	1966	.9	--	.3	.3	3.3	1.2	1/ .4	--	.2	--	.6	1.3	8.5	36.0
	1967	.9	--	.3	.3	2.2	2.1	1/ .5	.3	.8	--	.8	2.4	10.6	51.7
Mauritius	1964	2.8	8.2	.4	2.6	--	--	.8	.3	2.3	1.4	2.5	4.9	26.2	81.7
	1965	3.0	8.3	.4	2.4	--	--	.7	.2	3.1	1.3	4.9	1.4	25.7	77.1
	1966	2.7	7.9	.4	.8	--	--	.5	.1	3.7	1.3	2.9	6.2	26.5	70.0
	1967	2.8	8.0	.3	2.3	--	--	.5	--	.1	1.1	2.3	6.0	23.4	76.0
Morocco	1964	15.6	--	.8	5.1	64.1	13.8	.6	2.8	12.7	.2	9.3	28.3	153.3	460.9
	1965	20.2	--	.5	5.4	73.4	11.1	.6	2.3	24.8	--	10.0	14.3	162.6	453.7
	1966	43.3	--	2.7	4.6	37.2	12.7	.2	2.8	21.0	--	9.0	20.6	154.1	477.8
	1967	62.9	--	1.3	4.7	28.6	13.4	.5	2.5	14.6	.1	11.5	25.2	165.3	517.8
Mozambique	1964	3.0	--	2.0	.6	--	--	8.2	.5	1.1	1.3	5.0	6.1	27.8	157.9
	1965	2.7	--	2.9	2.3	--	--	8.9	.5	1.2	.8	3.4	1.4	24.1	175.3
	1966	3.6	--	.9	2.3	--	--	10.0	.4	1.4	--	3.7	1.1	23.4	208.0
	1967	4.4	--	--	1.6	.5	--	8.0	.3	1.2	.5	3.6	1.1	21.2	199.0
Niger	1964	.3	.1	.1	.5	1.7	.2	1/ .8	--	--	.1	.2	.5	4.5	33.5
	1965	.4	.1	--	.5	1.5	.1	1/ .9	--	--	.1	.3	.4	4.3	37.7
	1966	.6	.2	.5	.5	1.7	.2	1/1.0	--	.1	.1	.3	1.3	6.5	45.0
	1967	.6	--	--	.4	1.4	--	8	--	--	--	.8	1.5	5.5	46.0
Nigeria	1964	6.8	.3	1.8	4.1	8.2	.3	2.7	3.9	.2	.8	9.2	7.7	46.0	710.9
	1965	9.8	.3	.1	4.6	7.0	.4	1.3	2.7	.2	.9	11.0	12.9	51.2	770.4
	1966	16.4	.3	.2	4.8	7.5	.4	1.6	3.0	.5	.6	12.0	16.3	63.6	717.8
	1967	13.0	.4	.1	3.6	7.8	.3	1.4	2.0	.8	.5	10.8	12.2	52.9	625.9
Rhodesia	1964	5.2	.5	3.4	4.2	--	.8	.7	7.8	1.7	1.0	1.4	14.7	41.4	307.1
	1965	5.4	.6	1.9	4.6	--	.7	.6	7.4	1.1	.7	1.2	15.1	39.3	335.4
	1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	266.0
	1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	295.0
Rwanda	1964	.2	--	--	--	.1	--	.2	.1	.4	.1	.1	.4	1.6	12.0
	1965	--	--	--	--	.2	--	.2	.1	.4	--	--	1.8	2.7	20.9
	1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.4
	1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.2

Senegal	1964	4.9	19.9	2.3	9.6	17.7	3.9	2.3	.2	.1	.8	4.6	8.4	74.7	171.7
	1965	5.3	18.1	2.6	8.0	12.1	2.3	1.9	.2	.2	.6	4.5	9.9	65.7	164.3
	1966	6.6	17.5	1.3	8.3	9.5	2.1	1.5	.2	1.1	.6	5.1	8.8	62.6	161.0
	1967	5.8	22.3	1.3	7.3	8.8	1.8	1.0	.7	.1	.6	4.8	9.0	63.5	164.0
Sierra Leone	1964	2.1	.1	.1	2.0	3.2	.1	1.3	1.2	.7	.6	1.6	3.3	16.3	99.4
	1965	2.1	1.9	--	1.8	2.5	.1	1.1	1.4	3.7	.7	1.7	18.4	35.4	107.8
	1966	2.4	4.8	--	1.9	2.5	.1	1.0	1.5	.8	.7	1.8	3.1	20.6	100.4
	1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	78.3
South Africa, Republic of	1964	11.9	8.9	3.1	8.8	5.2	20.0	2.4	2.2	9.4	2.9	9.7	74.2	158.7	2,150.2
	1965	--	10.3	3.0	9.7	7.1	21.4	2.5	3.0	6.4	.9	16.2	85.3	165.8	2,460.7
	1966	41.3	9.8	16.0	10.1	1.4	20.2	1.4	9.0	8.0	6.6	13.5	74.7	212.0	2,303.8
	1967	33.6	13.4	3.1	9.3	1.3	20.4	1.5	8.1	5.7	10.3	4.9	67.2	178.8	2,682.4
Sudan	1964	10.1	.8	--	4.8	25.6	11.0	.4	--	.4	.2	1.8	9.2	64.3	274.1
	1965	9.2	.6	--	3.2	14.3	9.7	.3	--	.7	.2	1.3	8.1	47.6	207.5
	1966	10.5	.8	--	3.8	8.8	11.7	.5	--	.5	.2	1.5	10.9	49.2	222.5
	1967	14.0	1.4	--	--	4.7	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	34.1	214.0
Tanzania	1964	.6	--	3.0	1.3	.2	.8	2.7	.8	.9	1.4	3.3	3.6	18.6	167.1
	1965	3.2	.6	1.5	1.0	.2	.9	2.5	.1	1.5	.6	3.7	5.8	21.6	186.8
	1966	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.4	.1	.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	.7	3.3	6.6	23.8	225.8
	1967	2.6	.6	.3	1.3	.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.0	.9	6.8	6.6	24.4	220.8
Togo	1964	.7	.4	--	.2	1.0	--	1.0	--	.1	.2	.2	1.1	4.9	41.7
	1965	.7	.4	.2	.4	.6	--	1/1.6	.2	.2	.2	.4	.6	5.5	45.0
	1966	1.0	.6	--	.8	1.2	--	1/1.5	.3	.2	.2	.4	1.1	7.3	47.2
	1967	.7	.4	--	.6	1.3	--	.6	.2	.6	.2	.5	--	5.1	45.1
Tunisia	1964	4.5	--	--	1.2	14.1	4.0	.5	2.3	3.0	.3	2.5	7.3	39.7	210.6
	1965	13.0	--	.2	1.1	6.3	2.8	.8	.8	4.1	.1	2.6	9.3	41.1	245.2
	1966	14.1	.4	1.3	2.0	5.5	4.2	.1	1.6	8.1	.1	3.7	11.4	52.5	250.0
	1967	24.9	.4	7.5	1.2	6.0	5.7	.2	1.3	12.5	.1	4.2	9.1	73.1	260.5
Uganda	1964	2.8	.8	1.8	.9	.4	.3	.7	.3	1.1	.4	2.8	2.6	14.9	129.9
	1965	4.1	1.6	.8	.6	.5	.2	.3	.8	1.1	.7	1.3	7.3	19.3	161.2
	1966	3.1	1.5	.5	1.1	1.7	.4	.5	.3	1.4	.6	7.3	3.9	22.3	169.8
	1967	2.7	2.2	.3	1.1	.1	.3	.6	.2	.6	.6	3.8	4.6	17.1	159.2
United Arab Republic	1964	142.7	--	28.2	3.4	13.4	27.8	--	14.3	31.5	4.2	3.7	33.5	302.7	953.2
	1965	141.9	--	9.6	3.7	5.0	30.1	--	18.7	27.1	7.1	7.2	31.1	281.5	933.6
	1966	150.5	--	10.9	4.3	25.0	33.0	--	18.9	11.9	16.9	2.3	43.6	317.3	1,070.4
	1967	179.8	1.3	13.0	6.2	12.3	32.7	--	17.4	35.0	4.6	2.1	39.0	343.4	792.1
Zambia	1964	1.6	.3	1.7	2.5	2.5	.5	.5	--	1.8	2.7	1.5	5.4	21.0	219.0
	1965	2.0	.4	.8	4.1	3.5	.6	.4	--	1.8	2.3	1.8	11.2	28.9	295.0
	1966	3.2	.6	--	3.6	2.3	.8	.5	--	2.9	4.5	2.4	9.1	29.9	344.6
	1967	3.4	.8	.3	3.8	2.8	.5	.5	--	2.7	5.8	3.0	8.2	31.8	428.9

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Table 9.--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1964-67--Continued

Country and year		Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wines	Tobacco	Oil and oilseeds	Meat	Dairy products	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports
	SITC	041-046	042	045	05	061	074	112.3-112.1	121	42 22	01	02			
		Million dollars													
Other	2/1964	4.3	10.7	1.9	6.3	7.6	1.1	5.4	.6	1.7	2.4	4.0	11.4	50.7	237.4
	2/1965	5.7	14.7	3.4	7.5	5.2	1.3	6.1	.5	4.0	3.9	5.4	18.6	74.6	289.9
	2/1966	6.1	15.8	2.6	7.3	5.6	1.4	5.6	.5	3.3	3.2	5.5	21.2	78.1	279.2
	2/1967	6.4	17.5	2.3	6.9	6.3	1.4	5.6	.5	3.5	3.7	5.9	19.3	79.5	291.6
Total	2/1964	274.3	82.2	60.5	89.0	262.8	100.6	77.7	48.7	97.2	43.5	112.6	196.9	1,439.3	9,484.4
	2/1965	289.6	96.2	40.4	94.2	212.7	94.9	72.2	50.0	116.4	45.7	131.7	247.8	1,490.1	10,371.4
	2/1966	420.5	105.5	64.1	102.2	170.8	101.8	72.6	67.4	117.3	82.0	135.1	359.2	1,631.0	14,436.2
	2/1967	470.6	102.7	46.2	99.0	141.4	101.9	69.2	64.2	123.7	76.4	129.6	346.4	1,603.7	10,700.3

1/ All alcoholic beverages.

2/ Includes the latest available previous year imports for those countries where the desired import data were not available.

-- = None or negligible.

n.a. = Not available.

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports to Africa, by country, 1966 and 1967

Country and year		Dairy products and eggs	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice	Corn	Other grains and prep.	Tobacco	Cotton	Animal fats	Vegetable oils	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	02	041	046	042	044	043-045 047 048	121	263.1	411.3	421 422 431			
								1,000 dollars						
Algeria	1966	--	43,125	1,034	--	58	760	75	188	1,941	1,761	965	49,907	66,649
	1967	830	14,930	902	--	--	402	50	--	1,287	1,782	846	21,029	32,666
Angola	1966	54	496	178	308	12	12	179	14	--	2	291	1,546	17,224
	1967	68	824	57	238	1	99	107	--	--	44	470	1,908	35,332
British West Africa	1966	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	6	358
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	65
Burundi and Rwanda	1966	237	--	478	22	2	64	--	--	--	450	37	1,290	2,903
	1967	36	--	247	--	9	96	--	--	--	31	88	507	2,247
Cameroon	1966	7	--	17	478	20	--	500	--	--	--	13	1,035	6,120
	1967	16	1	38	368	--	--	524	--	--	3	32	982	9,842
Central African Rep.	1966	4	26	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	34	800
	1967	1	13	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	48	528
Congo (Kinshasa)	1966	1,128	375	4,315	5,128	25	1,109	1,981	1,940	--	450	1,189	17,640	56,921
	1967	537	145	4,342	3,258	76	1,510	3,824	3,556	--	501	1,834	19,583	49,065
Ethiopia	1966	109	2,348	95	28	11	283	--	1,805	--	50	268	4,997	15,618
	1967	180	18	49	94	25	240	--	1,043	1	50	370	2,070	22,634
French Territory of Afars and Issas	1966	--	--	60	115	--	--	--	208	--	16	17	416	973
	1967	9	--	67	128	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	212	804
Gabon	1966	5	--	25	136	--	3	--	--	--	--	11	180	4,982
	1967	3	--	14	52	--	--	--	--	--	12	12	93	4,305
Gambia	1966	23	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	26	582
	1967	6	13	--	4	--	31	--	--	--	13	14	81	397
Ghana	1966	341	71	2,202	7,137	439	366	1,671	997	1,111	407	378	15,120	52,529
	1967	423	1	1,743	6,367	390	441	1,730	1,198	2,213	284	731	15,521	42,951
Guinea	1966	197	--	52	2,555	--	--	11	122	101	6	7	3,051	10,876
	1967	24	--	49	--	1	--	35	--	78	4	6	197	5,971
Ivory Coast	1966	11	--	--	3,469	37	24	2	--	128	--	30	3,701	23,172
	1967	103	--	6	2,283	338	--	--	--	1,161	--	92	3,983	13,238

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Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports to Africa, by country, 1966 and 1967--**Continued**.

Country and year		Dairy products and eggs	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice	Corn	Other grains and prep.	Tobacco	Cotton	Animal fats	Vegetable oils	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	02	041	046	042	044	043-045 047 048	121	263.1	411.3	421 422 431			
		1,000 dollars												
Kenya	1966	937	2,478	133	43	6,139	131	234	--	427	448	276	11,246	27,873
	1967	635	--	38	67	27	208	65	--	--	100	595	1,735	19,953
Liberia	1966	150	32	119	5,961	10	240	--	--	1	274	1,607	8,394	38,134
	1967	230	--	197	5,769	9	243	--	--	--	439	1,397	8,284	47,841
Libya	1966	60	--	9	114	17	729	387	--	--	38	1,410	2,764	57,582
	1967	159	--	20	172	17	1,741	1,388	--	--	65	1,115	4,677	86,154
Malagasy Republic	1966	79	50	50	--	--	71	4	--	--	226	12	492	4,190
	1967	110	--	24	33	--	71	--	--	--	93	45	376	3,389
Mauritania	1966	--	--	24	27	--	5	--	--	--	2	1	59	2,608
	1967	--	--	--	3	--	3	6	--	--	--	5	17	4,024
Mauritius	1966	--	--	--	64	--	--	107	--	--	1	25	197	989
	1967	84	--	--	263	--	25	73	--	--	--	36	481	1,594
Morocco	1966	432	25,001	3,419	1	459	2,258	556	2,083	2,313	1,785	397	38,704	55,430
	1967	793	18,865	2,272	--	455	1,732	363	1,233	1,603	1,904	857	30,077	51,146
Mozambique	1966	42	--	25	148	12	28	7	--	27	236	189	714	13,954
	1967	49	--	12	212	1	13	17	--	--	15	173	492	9,518
Nigeria	1966	350	9,512	15	460	18	540	2,206	--	181	46	718	14,046	102,723
	1967	570	8,739	132	299	13	127	1,656	--	401	1	922	12,860	63,326
Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.	1966	2	--	202	167	--	2	19	--	--	--	4	396	952
	1967	1	--	164	202	--	10	28	--	--	--	19	424	1,132
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia	1966	22	1,686	355	140	1	120	21	--	--	352	459	3,156	45,721
	1967	21	--	--	726	2	45	--	11	41	11	783	1,640	43,288
Senegal	1966	241	123	11	2,704	353	1,443	--	--	161	49	39	5,124	9,172
	1967	458	220	6	8	2	1,991	51	--	267	39	286	3,328	7,842
Seychelles	1966	12	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	10	39	176
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63	63	152
Sierra Leone	1966	174	15	208	536	2	176	230	--	--	319	125	1,785	5,231
	1967	303	634	703	652	3	127	125	--	--	380	369	3,296	6,783

Somali Republic	1966	1	16	36	108	--	24	--	130	--	61	14	390	1,897
	1967	10	29	29	843	--	82	--	--	--	15	52	1,060	3,563
South Africa, Republic of	1966	663	24,138	63	12,794	9,644	1,584	96	3,475	1,837	1,080	4,611	59,985	399,988
	1967	177	6,036	7	13,555	30	736	--	3,560	1,068	633	4,629	30,431	425,576
Southern Africa, n.e.c.	1967	43	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	1	182	240	913
Spanish Africa	1966	1	--	--	120	--	1	38	95	39	6	89	389	7,323
	1967	--	--	--	4	--	--	227	--	--	--	6	237	1,017
Sudan	1966	11	3,304	2,946	5	--	16	617	--	190	3	370	7,462	13,847
	1967	45	1,415	3,699	--	--	2,666	401	--	31	--	590	8,847	16,430
Tanzania	1966	457	788	5	331	697	630	52	74	--	464	184	3,682	8,195
	1967	1,488	7	7	286	65	858	61	--	--	208	220	3,200	9,099
Togo	1966	21	--	5	58	--	--	182	--	--	--	7	273	1,078
	1967	134	50	14	42	13	82	477	--	--	29	15	856	1,705
Tunisia	1966	420	6,731	791	--	943	1,853	740	2,014	--	6,857	160	20,509	43,210
	1967	852	13,325	550	380	2,042	2,421	741	1,505	--	10,440	221	32,477	52,154
Uganda	1966	38	--	--	233	9	25	36	--	--	--	64	405	1,944
	1967	156	--	--	479	41	33	50	--	--	34	228	1,021	3,862
United Arab Republic	1966	566	56,676	38,384	123	98	472	8,197	--	7,889	14,448	995	137,848	189,015
	1967	2,680	4,916	2,960	3	1,806	564	1,375	--	8,984	7,814	1,412	32,514	65,977
Western Africa, n.e.c.	1966	247	--	596	547	21	732	327	--	--	54	19	2,543	6,749
	1967	270	--	47	270	433	1,041	483	--	--	45	312	2,901	7,862
Total	1966	7,043	187,003	55,852	44,063	19,027	13,701	18,475	13,145	16,346	29,896	15,000	419,551	1,297,738
	1967	11,504	70,181	18,395	37,070	5,799	17,652	13,857	12,106	17,135	24,991	19,059	247,749	1,154,345

-- = None or negligible.

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural imports from Africa, by country, 1966 and 1967

Country and year		Fruits, vegetables & nuts	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa 1/	Tea	Spices, vanilla	Hides and skins	Rubber	Wool and hair	Vegetable fibers	Vegetable oils	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports
	SITC	05	06	071.1	072	074.1	075	211	231.1	262	263-265	421 422 431			
		1,000 dollars													
Algeria	1966	--	--	--	--	--	3	86	--	--	--	--	112	201	2,955
	1967	13	--	--	--	--	174	--	--	6	--	--	3	196	3,080
Angola	1966	--	--	50,132	3	--	--	--	--	--	2	416	117	50,670	53,144
	1967	256	--	59,387	--	--	11	1	--	--	10	--	930	60,595	62,548
British West Africa	1966	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1,000
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,215
Burundi and Rwanda	1966	22	--	16,443	--	12	--	19	--	--	--	--	147	16,643	16,747
	1967	--	--	20,329	--	--	--	24	174	--	--	2	140	20,669	20,931
Cameroon	1966	--	--	13,681	5,019	29	--	--	221	--	--	--	485	19,435	27,451
	1967	--	--	15,885	4,306	--	--	--	224	--	--	--	666	21,081	21,822
Central African Republic	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	10,947
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,140
Congo (Kinshasa)	1966	--	--	1,833	--	389	--	--	3,719	--	--	4,979	272	11,192	44,721
	1967	--	--	1,852	--	379	--	--	3,453	--	--	3,552	514	9,750	41,824
Ethiopia	1966	--	--	40,666	44	--	67	1,607	--	--	--	424	1,595	44,403	45,007
	1967	24	--	47,610	131	--	348	1,655	--	6	--	527	219	50,520	51,124
French Territory of Afars & Issas	1966	--	--	247	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	23	--	296	559
	1967	--	--	479	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	490	722
Gabon	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,473
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,347
Ghana	1966	--	--	1,270	25,747	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	27,036	46,423
	1967	--	--	1,118	40,380	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	69	41,571	57,792
Guinea	1966	--	--	6,548	1,358	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	7,940	11,791
	1967	--	--	3,550	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	7	44	3,652	4,820
Ivory Coast	1966	3	--	50,122	9,187	--	2	2	50	--	--	--	12	59,378	65,222
	1967	89	--	27,466	15,722	--	--	5	35	--	--	--	16	43,333	48,068
Kenya	1966	162	--	9,602	--	3,507	31	192	--	--	276	--	3,546	17,316	22,262
	1967	384	--	5,204	--	3,072	17	17	--	--	174	--	3,215	12,083	13,690

Liberia	1966	--	--	11,134	--	--	--	--	20,958	--	--	--	--	32,092	58,923
	1967	--	--	2,156	--	--	--	35	21,458	--	--	--	1	23,650	52,255
Libya	1966	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	35	57,348
	1967	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	36,288
Malagasy Republic	1966	18	1,108	9,164	11	--	7,872	--	21	--	568	--	2,101	20,863	22,452
	1967	56	--	13,306	--	--	7,541	--	25	--	703	--	546	22,177	23,008
Mauritania	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	6	1,614
	1967	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	11	342
Mauritius	1966	--	1,957	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	771	2,738	3,191
	1967	--	1,076	--	--	3	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,084	1,166
Morocco	1966	533	--	--	--	--	989	1	--	118	--	--	697	2,338	9,067
	1967	774	--	--	--	--	1,473	11	--	--	1,155	--	606	4,019	12,291
Mozambique	1966	4,291	--	--	--	892	59	2	--	--	239	--	3	5,486	9,892
	1967	5,561	--	--	--	788	7	3	--	--	102	--	140	6,601	13,216
Nigeria	1966	--	--	838	22,277	8	373	5,253	4,588	--	160	2,005	442	35,944	52,620
	1967	--	--	682	22,868	--	232	4,400	4,335	--	180	749	773	34,219	43,845
Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.	1966	--	--	34	902	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	941	3,044
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	37	64	892
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia	1966	24	--	--	--	1,660	--	4	--	--	--	81	1,023	2,792	12,166
	1967	20	--	--	--	1,646	2	4	--	--	--	--	1,163	2,835	19,882
Senegal	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	--	--	--	--	--	49	544
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	17	344
Seychelles	1966	--	--	--	--	--	183	--	--	--	--	--	1	184	199
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	366	--	--	--	--	--	13	379	390
Sierra Leone	1966	1	--	4,349	473	--	110	--	--	--	53	--	--	4,986	14,086
	1967	--	--	286	53	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	171	590	10,274
Somali Republic	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	239	--	--	--	--	--	239	647
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	55	80	379
South Africa, Republic of	1966	2,021	7,676	1,268	--	170	57	527	--	22,622	488	1,249	1,927	38,005	271,961
	1967	1,943	9,279	174	363	59	14	818	--	15,621	54	--	1,714	30,039	224,695
Southern Africa, n.e.c.	1967	--	--	--	--	--	369	--	--	--	--	--	728	1,097	1,322
Spanish Africa	1966	--	--	--	228	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	228	245
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Sudan	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	555	--	--	74	--	448	1,077	6,366
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	346	708	--	--	6,016	--	116	7,186	14,666

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C. 20250

Official Business

POSTAGE & FEES PAID
United States Department of Agriculture

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural imports from Africa, by country, 1966 and 1967--Continued

Country and year		Fruits, vegetables & nuts	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa 1/	Tea	Spices, vanilla	Hides and skins	Rubber	Wool and hair	Vegetable fibers	Vegetable oils	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports
	SITC	05	06	071.1	072	074.1	075	211	231.1	262	263-265	421 422 431			
		1,000 dollars													
Tanzania	1966	224	--	11,479	--	249	34	95	--	--	951	--	2,379	15,411	16,891
	1967	595	--	5,796	--	553	337	56	--	--	537	38	2,163	10,075	14,475
Togo	1966	--	--	269	775	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	7	1,054	1,072
	1967	4	--	47	306	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	358	374
Tunisia	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	--	4	16	366	6	416	2,633
	1967	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,029	9	1,073	5,085
Uganda	1966	--	--	50,428	494	714	174	17	--	--	--	--	223	52,050	57,689
	1967	--	--	42,308	20	900	39	56	--	--	--	--	609	43,932	44,150
United Arab Republic	1966	12	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	9	12,165	--	186	12,397	17,785
	1967	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	7,871	--	173	8,085	15,064
Western Africa, n.e.c.	1966	--	--	13	252	7	--	--	24	--	--	881	--	1,177	10,762
	1967	2	--	93	31	23	--	8	77	--	--	3,601	10	3,845	13,960
Total	1966	7,314	10,741	279,520	66,770	7,647	9,979	8,701	29,581	22,753	14,993	10,424	16,598	485,021	991,899
	1967	9,794	10,355	247,728	84,180	7,423	11,416	7,854	29,787	15,633	16,802	9,532	14,854	465,358	898,846

1/ Includes cocoa butter, powder and paste.
-- = None or negligible.

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